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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Condition of Affairs in the Vicinity of Washington.

THE REBELS CHANGING THEIR LINES.

Gathering of Forces Around Munson's Hill.

An Order from Gen. McClellan for the Observance of the Sabbath.

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Two Hundred and Eighty Prisoners Taken.

More About the Bombardment of Galveston.

The Story as told by Commander Allen, of the South Carolina.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Nothing has occurred to-day over the river to disturb the general quiet—not even a skirmish between pickets breaking the monotony of camp life. The rebels have receded on a line west from Ball's Cross Roads to Chain Bridge, and our pickets have advanced a mile west. A balloon observation made to-day by Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, showed the rebels to be occupying about the same position as before, without any material change in their numbers, except that they very congregating in larger force about Munson's Hill. From information received, it is probable that the rebels are transferring men from Manassas—to what point is unknown. But few remain there.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day at the War Department, of volunteers: Charles M. Thurston, of Maryland; Willis A. Gorman, of Minnesota, and Daniel Butterfield, of New-York, to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers. John Clark, of Massachusetts; N. J. Sappington, of Maryland; James M. Sanderson, of California; Josiah M. Lucas, of District of Columbia; Alexander M. Lloyd, of Pennsylvania; Samuel Gamage, of California; Judson M. Sherman, of New-York; Benjamin P. Walker, of Indiana; James P. Fredericks, of New-York, and E. T. S. Schenck, of Ohio, to be Commissaries of Subsistence for the Volunteers, with the rank of Captain. William M. Wiley to be an additional Paymaster of Volunteers. William A. Stokes, of Pennsylvania to be Major of the Eighteenth Infantry, United States Army.

Col. HENRY VAN RENSSELEAR and Lieutenant-Colonels GEORGE W. CULLUM, SCHUYLER HAMILTON and EDWARD H. WRIGHT, Aids to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, have, under the act of Aug. 5, 1861, been made by the President Colonels, with the pay and allowances of Colonels of cavalry.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Gen. McCLELLAN to-day promulgated the following general order:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 6, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—The Major-General Commanding desires and requests that in future there may be a more perfect respect for the Sabbath on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause, and should endeaver to deserve the benign favor of the Creator. Unless in the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity, it is commended to commanding officers that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day; that the men shall, as far as possible, be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend Divine service after the customary Sunday morning inspections, and that officers and men alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The General commanding regards this is as no idle form. One day's rest in seven is necessary for man and animals. More than this, the observance of the holy day of the God of mercy and of battles is our sacred duty.

[Official.] GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DESCENT UPON RUM-SHOPS.

Last night the Provost-Marshal made a descent upon 25 saloons which had been selling liquor to soldiers. This morning each party was fined $25. The regulation requiring the saloons to close at 9 o'clock was very generally observed to-night.

FIGHTING THE TIGER.

It has been ascertained that Paymaster GALLAHER, who is now under arrest, is a defaulter to the amount of $114,000, the greater portion of which has been lost in playing against faro. His arrest had no reference to his loyalty. Paymaster DAVIS, of the *Pensacola*, is now performing the same duties temporarily at the Navy-yard, until GALLAHER'S successor is appointed.

PRISONERS FROM BELOW.

The steamer *Reliance*, Lieut. MYGATT, of the Potomac flotilla, arrived this afternoon from below, having on board, as prisoners, JOSEPH and THOMAS MADDOX and a Mr. WILSON, three prominent citizens of Southern Maryland, who are suspected of aiding the rebels, by furnishing the means of transport across the river to Virginia They were arrested by Lieut. MYGATT at their residences, near the mouth of Herring Creek. They deny the allegations against them, and strongly assert their loyalty.

SLEPT ON HIS POST.

On the 2d inst. private WM. SCOTT, of Company K, Third Vermont Volunteers, was tried before a regimental Court Martial, Col. B. N. HYDE, President, on a charge of a violation of the 46th article of war. The specification under the charge is that SCOTT, being a regularly posted sentinel, did go to sleep upon his post; this at the hour between 3 and 4 A. M., on the 31st day of August 1861, while on picket near Camp Lyon, D. C. He was found guilty by the Court, and sentenced "to be shot to death." The proceedings in the case having been laid before Gen. McCLELLAN, in accordance with the 65th article of war, he issued his order as follows:

The proceedings, findings and sentence in this case are confirmed, and Private WILLIAM SCOTT, Company K, Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, will accordingly be shot to death on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1861, at such hour and place as the Brigade Commander may determine.

The sentence in SCOTT's case will be fully carried out, that an example may be made which will prevent the recurrence of a similar dereliction among our troops.

MORE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

From a citizen of Frederick County, who left Winchester four days since, I learn that at a point one mile north of the village the rebels have thrown up intrenchments, and to render the fortifications more available have torn down several private dwellings in the vicinity. On the east side of the town fences have been destroyed, and Hollingsworth Woods cut down. Business is entirely prostrated. There is no money in circulation, and the produce of farmers can be had at almost any price. Groceries, however, can scarcely be had at exorbitant prices, especially coffee and tea. The shoemakers are all idle, on account of having no leather, and owing to the want of employment there is great distress. There are no rebel troops there other than twenty-five hundred rebel militia, who are poorly clad, worse equipped and ill disciplined. There is a strong and increasing Union sentiment among the people, and the Union men do not hesitate in their denunciation of the men who have brought this distress upon the people. Many former Secessionists now express a desire for a restoration of the old order of things, and are coöperating with the Union men in whatever movements may be initiated for the support of the Union cause. Ex-Senator MASON was still at Richmond.

ANOTHER COURT-MARTIAL.

Lieut. FRANCIS B. O'KEEFE, of the New-York Fifteenth, Col. MURPHY, has been tried before a Court-martial, on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, drunkenness on duty, disobedience of orders, absence without leave, and insubordination. He was found guilty by the Court of the second and fourth charges. The Court found the accused guilty of the second specification of the first charge, but not guilty of the charge itself. The sentence of the Court was that the accused be cashiered.

JEFF. DAVIS.

No further intelligence has been received in reference to the reported death of JEFF. DAVIS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The country will give the President credit for a disposition to cut loose from red-tapeism, and to do as any man of energy would do, that is to do right, without special regard to forms or ceremonies. This disposition of Mr. LINCOLN is strikingly illustrated in the following letter, addressed to the Secretary of War, and which now comes to light, through a call of the Senate for information as to whether Senator LANE was or was not a Brigadier-General in the service of the United States Government:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 20, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Since you spoke to me yesterday about Gen. J. H. LANE, of Kansas, I have been reflecting upon the subject, and have concluded that we need the service of such a man out there at once; that we had better appoint him a Brigadier-General of Volunteers to-day, and send him off with such authority to raise a force (I think *two* regiments better than *three*, but as to this I am not particular) as you think will get him into actual work quickest. *Tell him when he starts to put it through—not to be writing or telegraphing back here, but put it through.*

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.
Honorable Secretary of War.

EXONERATION OF COL. WALRATH.

You will recollect that at the battle of Blackburn's Ford, which was a reconnoissance in force preceding the battle of Bull Run, Col. WALRATH, of the New-York Twelfth, was charged with cowardice in abandoning his regiment. *I* knew at the time *that* charge was false, but nevertheless it was so generally believed, that no officer could rest under it. Col. WALRATH demanded a Court of Inquiry—the most searching ordeal that an officer can undergo—and it was granted. The result has but just transpired.

I.—Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, which convened at Col. RICHARDSON'S Camp, on Arlington Grounds, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 58, from these Head-quarters, dated August 5, 1861.

1. The Court investigated certain allegations against Col. E. L. WALRATH, Twelfth Regiment New-York Volunteers, to the effect that he showed a lack of courage at the battle of Bull Run, on the 18th ultimo, and that his leaving the regiment was a cause of its retreating on that occasion.

The Court finds the following

FACTS:

During the musketry fight in the woods, Col. Walrath was cool, collected, and actively engaged in rallying the men. He gave no orders to retreat, and did all in his power to stop it when it occurred.

He persevered in his efforts to rally the regiment, and partially effected his object, in the woods in rear of our batteries, when a cannot-shot again threw it into disorder. He finally succeeded in forming a respectable portion of it in the clearing in rear of those woods. During all this time was exerting himself to bring it into order, and apparently without proper support from many of his officers.

The Quartermaster of the regiment was mounted on a horse very similar in appearance to that owned by the Colonel. He was dressed in the uniform of a Lieutenant-Colonel. He was riding backward and forward over the hill in front of our batteries and rear of his regiment, and very probably may have been mistaken for the Colonel.

OPINION.

The Court is of the opinion that Col. Walrath showed himself on this occasion a good officer and a brave man, and that no further proceedings are necessary in the case.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The recent arrests in Maryland have tended to check the treasonable movements designed for that State, and as any extended rebellion must be consequent upon BEAUREGARD'S success, active treason must remain in abeyance for some time. The Senate stands eight Union to fourteen secession, though one of the Union men is said to be shaky. Of the Secessionists, McKAIL, is under arrest at Columbus, Ohio; COLEMAN YELLOTT, of Baltimore, is in Virginia, which territory he is in no hurry to leave. HECKER, of Cecil County, has disappeared, and it is probable that the authorities would like to know where he is. If two more disappear between now and Tuesday week, when the Legislature is to meet, the rebel majority will be destroyed, and in any event it is probable that they will attempt no extreme measures except a brilliant success crowns the efforts of the rebels in Virginia. GORDON, one of the rebel leaders in the Lower House, is also in custody, in this city. He was visited by REVERDY JOHNSON two days since.

SAILORS AT FORT ELLSWORHH.

Lieut. PRITCHETT, of the Navy, has been detailed with a force of sailors to work the guns at Fort Ellsworth. The tars don't like the change They don't easily learn the ropes on land—are bothered to know how they are to swing their hammocks in the tents, are disgusted because they can't swing them at all—they are in constant trepidation on the parapet, because there are no bulwarks to prevent them being washed overboard in case the fort should ship a heavy sea; they don't like the fort because the deck is not nicely holy-stoned—and, in fact, are disgusted with land-sailoring generally.

THE SOLDIERS AS NEGRO-CATCHERS.

It is an every-day occurrence that men come to our camps searching for runaway negroes. The soldiers dislike the presence of the owners, and do everything in their power to screen the fugitives. FREMONT'S proclamation has wonderfully strengthened this feeling on their part. In one of the camps, two days since, a Virginian came the second time for a runaway, who was concealed by the boys. They had just had a supply of new shoes, and were making a change when the man arrived. They ordered him out of the camp, but as he was reluctant to go, one threw his old shoes at him, and the movement was followed up by the rest of the soldiers, and he beat a hasty retreat amid a fire of leather in the rear, and cries of "Get out, you nigger thief."

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 7.

The proprietor of a faro-bank was arrested yesterday, it being reported that a paymaster in the Navy, who is detained here in custody, has been patronizing his establishment by large adventures. The various other gambling houses, principally on Pennsylvania-avenue, were closed at an early hour last night, probably from a fear that their business would be interrupted or suspended by the Government.

Reports from various points on the Virginia side of the Potomac, represent that all was quiet during last night and this morning.

Our forces near Alexandria found six brass six-pounders, yesterday, buried in the ground there, a short distance from the railroad station. They were taken to Fort Ellsworth.

The name of the private to be shot on Monday, having been found guilty of sleeping on his post, is WILLIAM SCOTT, of Company K, Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers.

The War Department received a dispatch to-day from Gen. ROSECRANS, in camp near Sutton, Virginia, dated yesterday, from which it is inferable that all is well with his command.

GEORGE S. GIDEON has been appointed by the President a member of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in place of Col. SEATON, declined.

The *Star* says that Lieut.-Col. FRANCIS B. O'KEEFE of the Fifteenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, having been sentenced by court-martial to be cashiered for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, etc., Major-Gen. McCLELLAN has approved the said sentence and formally declared Lieut.-Col. O'KEEFE no longer an officer in the military service of the United States.

IMPORTANT FROM THE KANAWHA.

REPORTED ROUT OF FLOYD'S REBELS.

By an arrival from Gauley Bridge, says the Cincinnati *Press* of Thursday, we learn that an engagement took place some miles beyond that place on Sunday last, which resulted in the complete rout of the rebels under FLOYD, by the Eleventh Ohio and the Second Kentucky Regiments. Our informant left on Monday, and although he is unable to give all of the particulars, there can be no question as to the truth regarding the battle and the victory.

It appears that the two regiments above named had been ordered to dislodge a small body of Secessionists, who had intrenched themselves some miles beyond Gauley Bridge, and while on their way to the place designated, were attacked by FLOYD, with two thousand five hundred men.

The United States troops formed quickly, and commenced such a deadly fire that the rebels were soon thrown into confusion, and fled from the field, leaving a large number dead and wounded. The pursuit was kept up as long as practicable, when the fugitives threw aside their arms, in great numbers, and sought mountain paths and trails through the forests until they were safe.

About 280 prisoners were taken, and a large quantity of baggage and equipments fell into the hands of our troops. The Confederates outnumbered us in the start, by at least one-third, and their complete rout evinces the superiority of our soldiers over theirs, in an open field. Our loss was trifling.

MORE SKIRMISKING.

Lieut. HYNSON, of Company B, First Kentucky Regiment, now in Cincinnati, has received a letter from Gauley Bridge, dated Aug. 29, detailing a skirmish between a party of the enemy, and a few of our pickets from the First Kentucky Regiment, in which three men from Company I, and two from Company G, were killed, and JOHN BURNS and OTTO KECK, from Company B, were wounded; the former, it is believed, mortally. The names of the killed are not given, but the companies to which they were attached were commanded by Capts. MITCHELL and COX.

The officer of the pickets was Lieut. FRAZIER, who secured, at a place called White House, two of the Confederates, one of them a Captain, and returned with them to the camp. The loss of the enemy is not known, but, as they retreated, it is believed to have been greater than ours.

The Eleventh Ohio Regiment has had several successful skirmishes with the enemy recenty, having captured a quantity of arms and several prisoners, without any loss. Gen. COX is securely intrenched, but has not sufficient force to commence offensive operations. His command now consists of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Twenty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and the two Kentucky Regiments, and Capt. BRAGG'S Company of Snake-Hunters, raised in Western Virginia, who are invaluable as scouts, as they know the country thoroughly.

THE FIGHT AT BOONE COURT-HOUSE.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 5.

We have already had a report by telegraph of a fight in Boone County, Virginia, between a portion of the National troops and some rebels, in Boone County, in which the latter were defeated and the town of Boone burned. The following particulars we gather from a gentleman who arrived here yesterday, from the Kanawha:

Col. GUTHRIE, commanding that post, heard that Gen. BECKLEY was raising and organizing a regiment in Boone County for the Southern Army, and that it was thought by Saturday night it would be a thousand strong. On Friday morning, Col. GUTHRIE sent out Capt. WHEELER'S Company A, of the First Kentucky Regiment, and Capt. ROOK and his company, of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Regiment. An ample reserve force was ordered to follow in proper time, that the two companies might fall back upon it, if they found the enemy too strong for them. With the aid of the Home Guards, however, they were ample for the work, as the following will show:

CAMP ENYART, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861.

COL. GUTHRIE: I have just had a message from Col. ENYART. The companies of Captains WHEELER and ROOK, with the Home Guards of that vicinity, have had an engagement with the enemy at Boone, totally routing them, after killing 25, taking some prisoners and burning the town. Six of our men were wounded, and I am about to send the ambulance with Dr. WHITE. Our forces will return to-day.

THOMAS COX, JR.,
Captain Commanding Post.

On receiving this note, Col. GUTHRIE remarked: "This movement has cleaned out Gen. BECKLEY and JINKINS, and will effectually stop all further attempts to destroy Gallipolis." All honor to the First Kentucky Regiment and Ohio Twenty-sixth.

GEN. ROSECRANS' COLUMN.

The Affair Near Summerville—Skirmish Below Huttonville—The Commissariat—Army Horses—The Staff, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Saturday, Aug. 31, 1861.

Since my last communication, nothing has occurred worthy of mention in the TIMES besides the Tyler affair at Cross Lanes—some fifty odd miles from this point. We had no particulars of that arrangement until to-day, and they contrast ridiculously with the electrical flourishes which were forwarded to the Associated Press from Gallipolis. I am not at liberty to report details even now. The substantial facts are as follows:

Col. TYLER was advancing Southeast from Gauley towards Summerville, under orders from Gen. ROSECRANS, to obstruct the enterprise of reconnoitering and scouting detachments of the enemy, and with instructions to retire from any strong assaulting force of the rebels. He spread his regiment over too much space, and on Monday morning, while the main division of his regiment were breakfasting, the enemy flanked and surrounded him. He retired, and the enemy fired upon him, killing fifteen of his men. The rebels did not follow, and the telegraphic report about hard fighting, with bloody results, was merely electrical rhodomontade. The whole thing was merely a surprise and a slight skirmish, without practical results of any consequence. Maj. CASEMENTS, with four hundred of the regiment, marched into Charleston on Wednesday morning without obstruction during their march, and TYLER, with the remainder, fell back on Gauley Bridge.

I can say nothing of the general movements of the enemy in that section. It will be sufficient for your readers to know that they are attempting to feel their way along our lines in the Gauley regions. Speculations upon this subject will not pay for the space occupied with them, and they might possibly furnish valuable hints to the enemy.

The Cheat Mountain frontier is strongly defended by Gen. REYNOLDS, and the enemy will hardly have the temerity to assail it. Nevertheless, they manifest considerable industry in reconnoitering expeditions, some of which occasionally come in contact with our pickets. A party of two hundred of them drove in our pickets, yesterday, in the neighborhood of Huttonville, but paid for their enterprise by losing five men and several wounded. Our own loss was one killed and one wounded. Gen. REYNOLDS immediately went in pursuit with a regiment, but the rebels were too rapid for him, and got out of the way.

There is absolutely nothing to report of general movements beyond that which has been stated in letters already published by you. There is a constant going to and fro of troops, but to state the position of any detachment would not meet official approbation, and I am therefore compelled to be reticent. Indeed, the General has become so rigid that it is extremely difficult to prepare a letter which will meet official sanction. Not a line is permitted to be forwarded from this point without express approval from Head-quarters, and if any newspaper publishes tabooed matter, its authorized representative at Head-quarters is in danger of receiving an indefinite furlough.

THE COMMISSARIAT.

The Commissariat for Western Virginia is in excellent working order—thanks to Major W. W. BURNS, Chief Commissary for the Department of the Ohio, and to competent Commissaries in the Army of Occupation. If there are any complaints respecting the Commissariat, they can be traced directly to incompetent and neglectful company officers. The hearty and hardy appearance of the great mass of the troops is sufficiently demonstrative in this respect. I doubt if a more robust Army ever took the field.

There is manifest improvement in the Quartermaster's Department since May, but the substitution of shrewd business men for Army officers, in Quartermasters' positions, would certainly promote the interests of the service. The abuses in the purchase and care of Army horses, is, perhaps, the most prominent of any in this Department. Most of the horses in Western Virginia were purchased at Cincinnati by a steamboat agent, who knows but little more of a horse than I do of a hound, and the stock on hand is therefore costly and inferior. The agent receives $10 per head for his services as purchaser, and inspection is conducted upon such loose principles that unsound animals are as likely to pass muster as good ones. After they arrive in Virginia their inferiority becomes manifest immediately in the hard service and poor care to which they are subjected. Wagon-masters and teamsters seem to have been selected (?) upon the principles adopted in the selection of Colonels for Volunteer Regiments. The consequences are the ruin of good horses and the death of unsound ones very speedily.

GEN. ROSECRANS' STAFF.

The General's staff is not yet completely organized. It consists at present of the following officers, viz.: Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. GEO. L. HARTSUFF, U. S. A.; Maj. A. J. SLEMMER, Acting Inspector-General; Capt. J. W. CHANDLER, U. S. A., Acting Quartermaster; Capt. FRANCIS DARR, U. S. A., Commissary; Capt. JOS. DARR, (Volunteer,) Provost-Marshal. The Chief Aid-de-Camp has not been appointed, but the General has appointed several representatives of the leading newspapers Volunteer Aids—his object being to facilitate them in their professional avocations, while he holds them under military authority.

The following assignments of officers were ordered to-day, viz.:

"The following changes of stations for Quartermasters are announced to take effect as soon as the necessary transfer of property can be made, viz.: Capt. H. C. RANSOM, to Grafton; Capt. WM. CRAIG to take post at Marietta as his principal dépôt, having charge of the dépôts at Parkersburgh and Bellair, to which places he will send agents immediately; Capt. GEORGE STEALY to Buckhannon; Capt. M. D. W. LOOMIS to report for duty to Gen. COX, to relieve Capt. TREAT; Capt. D. L. SMITH to report to Gen. BENHAM."

I cannot inform you when Gen. ROSECRANS will move from this point. Gen. BENHAM will probably command the advance in the disputed region along the line of the James River and Kanawha Pike.

MOVEMENT.

Head-quarters will be removed to-day—direction southeast. Nothing concerning the projects of the General has leaked out of head-quarters, so that curiosity-mongers are left to the cold comfort of unsatisfactory conjecture. But it is consoling to know that we move. Perhaps letter-writing from Western Virginia will soon pay better than it has paid. Let us hope so at least. But I apprehend correspondents will not be permitted to communicate the progress of the Army until preparations have culminated in a fight.

You will perceive by my desperately dry letter that I have been seriously embarrassed for matter. Correspondents are obliged to submit their letters to the General, and his revisions are not always newspaper-wise. I wrote for yesterday's mail, but it did not suit the supreme authority, and I was compelled to re-write and so missed connection. WESTERN.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 6,
VIA BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 7.

The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, Commodore PRENDERGAST, had returned from the blockade off Charleston, having been relieved by the *Wabash*.

The *Roanoke* brings no intelligence whatever.

The *Quaker City* is coaling for a cruise.

The Confederate steamer *Yorktown* is only about a dozen miles above Newport's News, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. She has long been preparing at Richmond, and is said to carry a very heavy armament.

The *George Peabody* is hourly expected from Hatteras Inlet.

The *Harriet Lane* saved her best gun.

The *Minnesota* and *Potomac* are expected here to-morrow.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION AND ITS EFFECTS —NECESSITY FOR MARTIAL LAW—GEN. SIEGEL AT THE HEAD OF A GERMAN DIVISION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 1, 1861.

At last the first great step has been taken to show the world that we are in earnest in our attempts to crush the rebellion which has been threatening our national existence for now nearly a year! And JOHN C. FREMONT, the people's first leader against the great slaveholders' conspiracy, has been the first man to strike the first great blow against its bold outbreak. His proclamation, establishing martial law throughout the whole State of Missouri, carries the key-note to the only just solution of the complex problem our armies have been called out to solve. By declaring the slaves of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or take an active part with their enemies in the field, to be hereafter *free men*, he has immortalized himself as the only man in power who thoroughly understood the necessities of the occasion and had the courage to meet them.

Missouri may now be considered a *Free State*, anp her blush for the past crime is the morning dawn of a bright future smiling upon her. It would be impossible to convey to your readers an idea of the enthusiasm this declaration has created in the hearts of all true Union men, the hope it has inspired, the glory which they feel it will shed upon them as well as upon their bold leader, who did not shrink from clothing in action the secret utterances of their inmost minds. Germans and Americans all feel that now victory will be sure, for a righteous cause fights for it, and the only proper step has been taken to secure it. The people breathe free now, for the curse of Slavery no longer oppresses them; it was a contradiction to fight against the effects of the evil, and not against the evil cause itself. That contradiction has been removed. Gen. FREMONT has removed it. All honor to the man who dared to face the crime and throttle it; all honor to the liberator of the slaves kept under the lash of traitors; all honor to Gen. FREMONT; and the blessings of the emancipated slaves of an accursed rebel race will cast an halo of imperishable glory around his head!

That martial law should be proclaimed over the whole State of Missouri. has long been the desire of our best men. It has been advocated first in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and afterwards in the German papers of this city. The necessity for it commenced with the taking of Camp Jackson, when the adoption of this measure could have saved the State and all the blood that has since been shed. Thank God, it has been inaugurated now! Now we can go ahead, for now we are right! The severity of the proclamation only increases its efficacy. "All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands, within the whole district of Northern and Middle Missouri, down to a line drawn from Leavenworth across Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton to Cape Girardeau, shall be punished with *death*!" This was absolutely necessary to quench the reign of terror in Northern Missouri, where Gen. POPE'S foolish measures did not produce the slightest effect, and in the counties west of Jefferson City, where the rebels are getting more noisy every day. For though Lexington still holds out with three hundred regulars and a few Home Guards, who have thrown up intrenchments around the city in all hurry, against a force of over 1,000 rebels, St. Joseph, from where the troops have been taken, is now occupied by the enemy; and it is questionable whether the small force in Lexington will be able to hold out until the reinforcements of two regiments, which have been ordered thence from Jefferson City, can arrive.

Simultaneously with the proclamation was published an order from the Major-General, enjoining al officers and soldiers to refrain from harassing the citizens by unauthorized searches, seizures and destruction of property. An order from the Provos Marshal appeared likewise, prohibiting all persons from leaving the City and County of St. Louis without a proper pass. I understand the order has since been altered so as to except all such persons as desire to go East by railroad—in all other cases it is strictly enforced. Such an order was much needed, for communication was daily held with the enemy by persons sympathizing with the rebels in the city; and the newspapers published in the English language gave all the information about military movements which the rebels cared to know. The German newspapers, with a generosity which does them credit, have for some time past, on their own accord, refrained from publishing any military news, the knowledge of which could be advantageous to the enemy.

There is only one order of the Provost-Marshal's which has caused dissatisfaction; all the others are cheerfully acquiesced in. This order directs all public houses, saloons, &c., to be closed, and is pretended to have been emitted for the purpose of preventing drunkenness among the soldiers. We are thus becoming quite uncivilized, insomuch as we can no longer take our glass of beer in the morning or evening, as the case may be; and that unfortunate class of individuals who used to concentrate their three daily meals into the one of a "free lunch," at the small expense of five cents for a glass of beer—a class consisting mainly of loafers, ruined spendthrifts, penniless professors of music, ragged politicians and unappreciated world-reformers—is in a state of absolute starvation.

Of course such favored individuals as your correspondent, have the privilege of a "back door," obtained from the bar-keeper, or perchance from the blue-eyed, flaxen-haired Hebe, who officiates at these temples of Gambrinus; but not all are so fortunate, and there is great discontent, and innumerable cases of diarrhœa, consequent upon drinking the unaccustomed and unwholesome water of the muddy Missouri, which is enough to ruin any man's bowels. In the name of these unfortunate victims of the "muddy" I humbly ask the Provost Marshal to revoke his order. and let lager-bier be king again. An advance movement will, I apprehend, be sooner undertaken than I was led to expect in a former letter. There are now in the city five Indiana, two Ohio, one Illinois, one Iowa and fourteen Missouri regiments, the five Home Guard regiments included, of Infantry; three Missouri regiments of Cavalry, and one company of Artillery and one of Cavalry, from Ohio. The Missouri regiments are not yet completely organized, or reorganized, but nearly so. The whole force amounts to about twenty-one thousand men, and can be made ready for immediate service at a moment's notice. The late order, directing Gen. McCLERNAND'S Brigade to move towards Cairo, while three regiments have been ordered to different points along the Illinois Central Railroad, points to some energetic demonstration against Gen. PILLOW'S forces. And if the troops from Ironton, eight thousand strong, advance at the same time, clearing the country to Cape Girardeau, we shall have about twenty-five thousand men in the southeast part of the State to operate with. I sincerely hope some such demonstration will be made, for it can now undoubtedly be made successful.

Gen. SEIGEL is still in the city, and will probably not enter the field until his German Brigade is complete, which will be in a few days. When the German regiments from the East arrive, he will be at the head of a German Division.

I read an able article in your paper the other day, recommending more frequent reviews of troops. I wish the General Commanding here would adopt the views, expressed in that article, satisfied that no body of troops can become a unit, unless frequently reviewed and *spoken to* by their Chief Commander. The poor fellows who returned ragged and worn-out from Springfield certainly deserved a few kind words from the General's own lips, and the troops now encamped here will certainly do double duty, if they know and feel that they are *his* soldiers, that *he* cares for them and loves them. A great portion of the business devolving on a Commander-in-Chief, can certainly be transferred to subordinates, and this would give him ample time to visit the camps and hold reviews, not to mention the recreation it would be to an overworked-mind.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OUTRAGE.

HUDSON, Mo., Friday, Sept. 6.

The following additional names of the killed and wounded at Little Platte Bridge are taken from the St. Joseph *Journal* of the 4th inst.:

KILLED.

Dr. HORTON, of Atchison.
P. M. BEELAND, of Kansas City.
C. FORDING, of West Liberty, Iowa.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Mr. LOCKWOOD, of St. Joseph.
Capt. DAVIS, of the Second Kansas Regiment.
Mr. MARTIN, a brakeman.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

J. W. PARKER, of St. Joseph.
T. C. EDWARDS, of St. Joseph.
Mr. DUTCHMANN, of St. Joseph.
C. CARPENTER, U. S. A.

There are men and women known to be killed yet in the ruins, and four of the dead, who belong to Iowa and Kansas, are not yet identified.

There are not less than sixty wounded, with broken limbs and bruised and crushed-bodies, all of whom are being well cared for.

SOUTHERN MISSOURI.

FREDERICKTOWN, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The eight regiments assembled here (including that of Gen. HECKER) have received orders to march "to the South" at 3 o'clock to-day. A serious difficulty in the Hecker Regiment has just been arranged.

The following officers were discharged from the regiment by Col. H. this forenoon, who had received al' necessary power for this object from Gen. FREMONT:

Company A—Capt. H. Lang, First Lieut. A. Gerhardy, Second Lieut. J. Toull.

Company E—Capt. A. Mauff, First Lieut. G. A. Busse, Second Lieut. E. F. C. Klokke.

Also Major KUNZ, who was rarely seen with the regiment, was dismissed.

Lieut.-Col. MEHALOTZI received permission to give in his resignation in ten days.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Sept. 7.

Generals PILLOW and POLK are at Columbus with seven thousand rebel troops. JEFF. THOMPSON is in Missouri, directly opposite, with the balance of the forces.

Eight hundred National troops left here to-day to reinforce those at Paducah. Another regiment is to follow immediately.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 7.

The State Senate, to-day, appointed Messrs. JOHNSON, REED, and THORNTON MARSHALL, a Committee to visit Western Kentucky and inquire of the National and Confederate military authorities by whose direction, and for what reasons, they are occupying certain portions of the soil of Kentucky.

In the House the United States flag was ordered to be hoisted over the Capitol by a vote of 77 to 20.

Mr. DESHEA subsequently moved to hoist the State flag, when the motion was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Senate is composed of twenty-seven Unionists and eleven Southern Rights men.

The House is composed of seventy-six Unionists and twenty-four Southern Rights men.

EXCITEMENT IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 6.

Hon. J. S. JACKSON issues a spirited call to-morrow for a regiment of Kentucky cavalry, under authority of the United States, for three years or during the war. He states the soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 7.

Considerable anxiety exists here on account of the occupation of Hickman and Paducah by the opposing parties, which has been increased by the absence of news from that quarter to-day.

LARGE UNION MEETING.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 7.

A large Union meeting was held here this evening. JAMES C. COCHRANE presided and made a strong Union speech. The meeting was also addressed by Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, J. D. HUSBANDS, S. J. CROOKS and others. Five delegates from each Assembly District were appointed to attend the State Convention on the 10th inst.

UNION MEETING AT DANBURY, CONN.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 7.

A Union meeting, called by four hundred men of all parties, who believe in a vigorous prosecution of the war and sustaining the Administration, was held here this afternoon. About fifteen hundred persons were present. Strong resolutions were adopted, with great cheering. A prudential committee of ten was appointed. Speeches were made by Hon. R. AVERILL and SAMUEL T. SEELY, D.D., of Albany.

EX-GOV. WRIGHT ON THE WAR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Sept. 6.

Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, late minister to Berlin, had an enthusiastic reception here to-night. He made a straight-out Union speech in advocation of war to the knife, until the last vestige of rebellion is crushed out.

ANOTHER INMATE FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

NEWARK, Saturday, Sept. 7.

EDWARD P. WILDER, an engineer of this city, aged 45, was arrested to-day and sent to Fort Lafayette. Intercepted letters exposed him. He was making a rifled battery to send South, and expressed a willingness to fight the horde of Northern Abolitionists.

THE HEMPSTEAD CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

CAMP SHERMAN, HEMPSTEAD BRANCH, L. I.,
Saturday, Sept. 7.

The American Telegraph Company have opened a telegraph office at this place for the accommodation of the camp and the public. The military encampment is most admirably located on a plain, of several thousand acres. It is easy of access by Long Island Railroad, being but a short distance from the dépôt, and, it is understood, extra trains will be run as soon as the wants of the military or the public demand them.

THE CONVENTIONS.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE PEOPLE'S UNION CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 7.

At noon to-day a large meeting of Union men was held at the Voorhees House, at which a delegation of five Union Democrats and five Republicans were elected to the People's Union Convention, to be held in this city on the 10th inst.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 7.

A very large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held here this evening. It was attended by many of the most prominent Democrats and Republicans of the city. Sixteen delegates, comprising some of the oldest Democrats and Republicans, were selected to attend the Peoples' Union Convention at Syracuse.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 7.

The Republicans, this afternoon, elected Hon ALFRED H. HAVERY and Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS, delegates to the Republican State Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 7.

The Third Assembly District Republican Convention, to-day selected J. C. CUYLER and LYMAN THOMPSON as Delegates to the Republican State Convention. HENRY SMITH and AARON VANSCHAACK were selected as Delegates from the Second District.

UTICA, Saturday, Sept. 7.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS and SAMUEL CAMPBELL were to-day chosen delegates from this District to the Republican State Convention.

For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

THE CRISIS AND HOW TO MEET IT.

Speech of Hon. D. S. Dickinson at Cortland Village, Sept. 3, 1861.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Whence this mighty gathering before me, and all around me? and for what purpose? Whence and why these spires pointing to Heaven, telling of refinement and religion? Whence these institutions of learning? Whence these beautiful abodes, these gathering places of affection around whose hearthstones a free and happy people cluster? Whence this beautiful valley spread out here, no less beautiful than this sky, so "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue?" Whence, I repeat, this vast assemblage of happy people? and from whence do they come? They are all the fruits of free and happy institutions, the fruits of a good and beneficent Government, where every one enjoys the fruits of his own industry, and where the Government, like the dews of Heaven, and like God's genial sunshine, falls down on everyone alike; where all are fostered and none oppressed; where no sickness wastes at noon-day; where no oppressor raises the poor man's latch in the name of despotism, but where everyone literally sits under the shade of his own vine and fig-tree, and there is none to molest nor make him afraid. Look over the nations of the earth in the Old World! There God's children are born to the same destiny as ourselves, and see them degraded to the earth under the most abject vassalage, when they are as good by nature as we. Who made us to differ under Him who governs all things here below? It is the difference in Government! One enjoys the fruits of his own industry, the other is made to gild the chariot wheels driven over his neck.

One toils on with nothing but opinion to control him, and that free, and the other toils to feed the soldier who stands over him with his bayonet to awe him into subjection. It is that which makes us different from the Old World. Here education, refinement and religion: there oppression, work, poverty—extreme poverty or extreme wealth, with pride and lust, and luxury driving her ebon car over the laboring population. To whom are we indebted for these great blessings? We are indebted, under Heaven, to a good government, to the Government of Washington,—such a Government as the sun never shone upon before,—the first and last free Government on earth; and if this Government shall be destroyed, pray tell where the dove of liberty, crossing over the waters of oppression, will find a place to rest her foot? Let us come together, as we have come here by hundreds and thousands, not as politicians, but as the people,—come together and offer up our thanksgiving to Heaven, and commune together and say whether this great and beneficent Government can be maintained in all its richness and beauty.

We come here, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, not as Abolitionists, not as Americans, but we come here as the people, seeing that the enemy is at the gates of the citadel, seeing that armed rebellion is threatening us, we come together to stay up the hands of the Constitution and to cling to its pillars, swearing in our faith if these institutions fall, as the people we fall with them. [Cheers.] The question is not, "Who is at the head of this Administration?" and I shall not inquire whether his name be Abraham Lincoln or Andrew Jackson. He is the people's representative of the Government, and for those who like him and confide in him, it is their duty to do all they can to sustain him; and those who do not, it is their duty to do much more. [Cheers.] Those who believe that he and his Administration are adequate can rejoice in the pride of their strength; and those who believe he is not adequate, should come forward and whip their horses and call upon their Hercules and put their shoulder to the wheel. I shall not adopt your political principles, if you are an opponent of mine—as many of you are—and I don't ask you to adopt mine; but I ask you to go with me in a great and common duty, which concerns us all alike; to shield the Government first from rebellion and destruction, and then, if there is a question who shall govern it afterwards, we will discuss that at another day. [Cheers.] I go for the preservation of this Government, and I go to cleave him down, as Saul did Agag, who undertakes to destroy it, and it is of little consequence to me whether the enemy of the Government is in arms, or whether he is aiding the armed; whether he is a rebel or an aid to rebellion; whether he points the fatal weapon at the bosom of his fellow man, or whether he aids and encourages another to do it; whether he applies the torch to the Capital of our country, and attempts to burn it to ashes and destroy its archives, or whether he is an apologist and connives and encourages it under the tongue of peace. I have earned what little reputation I enjoy before the public by standing by the Constitution, and I intend to stand by it as long as there is one single shred of the Constitution left, and whether it is assailed by opinion or arms, by North or by South, by one class or by another, I care not. He is the foe to the Government who assails it, and *my* foe, and I dare him to a trial of the strength of the Constitution and the Union before the people.

I had hoped, my fellow-citizens, until this rebellion broke out, that I could claim exemption from further public services. I have been some time retired from official service. My ambition has been satisfied and chastened. I had no desire to appear in these conflicts before my fellow-citizens. I believed the time had come which should lead me to the contemplation of other subjects, which should permit me to indulge in the pursuits I love, which should leave me to attend to interests which had been long neglected, and should enable me, in short, to enjoy that repose which approaching age would by-and-by demand,—that quiet that should beguile my vacant hours and be the companion of my age, and should attend me when the evening of life should draw her curtains about me;—but when this rebellion broke out I determined to take the field and see if I could rally my fellow-citizens to the exigencies which menace them, and for that purpose I speak to see if we can understand alike the dangers that threaten us. It is now no occasion for holiday display. Our citadel is in danger. The very existence of the institutions under which we live are threatened, and there are but two sides to this question. One is in favor and the other is against it. There can be no doubt of the result of this matter if properly prosecuted; and we are embarrassed more to-day by attempts to connive at the rebellion within, than we are at the rebellion itself. For there is strength enough and power enough of men and money and material and determination to crush this rebellion to the very earth, where it deserves to be crushed. There is no other way to deal with it. The Administration has unquestionably put forth its best efforts. I am not the chosen defender of the Administration. I am its political opponent, when I act politically; but in emergencies of this kind I intend to rise above political considerations entirely. [Loud cheering.]

I change no political opinions. I say political opinions have nothing to do with the question, one way or the other. It is not who shall tenant and govern the Capital. It is not who shall govern this great State and nation. It is, "Shall it be preserved for any party to govern?" [Cheers.] Now none shall escape from that issue. There are no slippery and filthy stepstones by which political office-seekers crawl away from that, either up or down. It is a question of existence,—our existence,—and he who is not for maintaining that existence is for destroying it. The Administration has come in with a thousand embarrassments around them, corruption and treason in every department to the very lips; military officers betraying their command,—Navy officers stealing their ships,—officers in the Mint and Custom-houses, and every department, stealing its property or turning it to the enemy; and a new Administration, with a new Cabinet, coming in as a party Administration, having only the confidence of a part of the people, had all kinds of embarrassment on its hands. But so far as they have done what I commend, I commend them for it. If they have not done all I would myself have done under like circumstances—if they have been remiss, it is the province of the people to call them to account, and ask them to administer the Government so as to put down the rebellion at the earliest moment. Now, the sin that most easily besets the American people is politics. Everything is politics in this country. Like the frogs, and lice, and locusts of Egypt, it comes up in the bed and the kneading-trough. Politics is what ale was to Boniface; we eat, and drink, and sleep on politics, [laughter and applause,] and if I wish to find a traitor to heaven and earth, and find a name to curse the knave, I would call him a mean, managing groghouse politician. [Laughter and applause.] Even in the matter of this great crisis, which threatens our very country and existence, there is an attempt going forward to raise a political party upon it. "Why don't you rally up to sustain this Government?" "Why, these Abolitionists kindled this fire." "Well, what difference does that make? does it burn any more than if Democrats had kindled it?" The question is, how can we arrest the flame, not who kindled it. Your church is on fire and you are summoned to save it. The house is on fire and burning, and threatening the destruction of the dwelling beside it, so that

> "The blackness of ashes shall mark where it stood,
> And a wild mother scream o'er her famishing brood."

But the Baptists say that the Methodists set it, and the Presbyterians say the Baptists set it, and the Methodists say that both of the others set it, or might have prevented it, and no one will endeavor to extinguish the flames! We hear the cry of "fire," and the engines rattling, and the cry of alarm arises from all, but the great majority hang back and say, "I didn't set it on fire. I told them that building would get on fire if they didn't look out, and I shant help put it out." But I hold it is of no consequence how the fire came—it is burning. It is not Mr. Lincoln's house, but it belongs to the American people—not only to the present generation, but to generations to come throughout the long track of future time. Our fathers planted this Government. They had but a faint and feeble idea of what they were doing. They looked forward to the day-star of their hope for a Government of freedom, but had no conception that this great and mighty Government would arise up from their beginning. Now we have a far greater duty to discharge than our fathers had. They fought for an experiment—they fought for hope. But here this rich inheritance is spread out before us, and all we have to do is to preserve it. No marching barefoot over frozen ground, amidst poverty, sickness and starvation. No toil and labor, such as our fathers endured. All we have to do is to employ the mighty elements that they under Providence furnished us, and we deserve the most abject Slavery if we do not preserve such institutions when they have been vouchsafed to us. Engraft political parties upon the question of putting down this scourge? I would as soon engraft a political party in the Asiatic cholera, in the yellow fever, when sweeping over the land, as though Heaven had repented the making of man and were shoveling them in the sepulchre together. [Laughter.]

But there is such an attempt going on now, in order that scurvy politicians may ride into office upon it, or have an organization that they can manage. It is not the Democratic Party. I repudiate it for Democracy up and down, and round about, and diagonally, and in every other sense; but it is a set of self-constituted meddlers—Mrs. Cunninghams of the Democratic Party, who are in labor with their bogus baby, that they may claim the Democratic inheritance. [Loud laughter, and continued cheering.] They deceive nobody but themselves. The Democrats, following the true Democracy of the country, will never enlist in it. The Democratic Party arose out of the Constitution. It is its life-blood, and its soul, and vitality, and it can no more subsist without the Constitution for its life than a fish can subsist on the parched and arid sands. They expect to inaugurate a party, because the President of the United States is not conducting this war according to the Constitution. They have laid out a constitutional chart upon which they ask him to travel, turning his toes to the true constitutional angle, and taking every step according to the Constitution. I expect those administering the Government to go according to the Constitution, but have my own views of what is the Constitution and what the rebellion, and what the duty of the Administration in putting down the rebellion, and I have an idea of what I would do in putting it down if I had charge of it. The Constitution, for all civil government, and for the raising of armies, and for the declaration of war, etc., etc., is a great land-mark and charter, and fixes and defines the rules and regulations for the President and his Cabinet; and Congress, too, must observe the Constitution, or its enactments are not binding. But there is such a thing as a war power, and that seems to have been overlooked, misunderstood by some, and entirely ignored by others, I have no doubt by design. They tell you that the President has no power to do certain things. He is a usurper and tyrant, and it occasions these patriots exceeding pain to find the President going against the Constitution. It has not touched their tender hearts to see Jeff. Davis & Co. erect a Government within the bounds of the United States. It has not hurt them to see them fire on Sumter and the Stars and Stripes, and commit treason in the face of the Government. But they are afraid that in putting that rebellion down, the President of the United States won't go exactly according to the Constitution, for they would dislike to see the rebellion put down unless it was put down according to the lines of the Constitution, *secundem artem.*

The telegraph to-day tells us Jeff. Davis is dead. I believe it is true, but I attach no particular political consequence to it. I would much rather have seen him dying under the flag and Constitution of his country. But I forbear remark for the present, for when the Almighty lays his hand on a man I will take mine off. [Laughter.] "God works in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." We hear, too, that the *Jeff. Davis*, the pirate ship, has been wrecked by accident. I am sorry to hear of that, for I hoped to see the day when she would be sunk by a vessel of war, and her murderous crew with her.

A Voice—"Would that be constitutional?"

Yes; that would be according to *my* constitution. [Laughter and cheers.]

There seems to be an idea that the President can do nothing except what is written in the Constitution. For instance, if he is going to have an Army to put down rebellion, they must march right and left, as the military phrase is, according to the direction of the Constitution, or stand still. The Constitution is a great landmark, and not a bill of particulars. [Cheers.] Every power given by the Constitution directing a thing to be done, always implies the power to do it. If the Constitution erects a Government, it presupposes the maintenance of that Government by all the usual and ordinary means within the reach of that Government; and in times of war, and in times of rebellion, there is a power arising from the very necessity of the case that controls the whole question, and when you hear the small-beer politician prating on the idea of unconstitutionality, ask him in the first place whether he thinks it exactly constitutional for men to go into the United States Senate, and in the House of Representatives, and in the Army and Navy, and one day swear, "I do swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will observe the Constitution of the United States, and I will discharge the office or duty of Senator according to the best of my ability," ask him if after having taken that oath, and while it is yet warm on his lips, if it is unconstitutional for him to try to raise a rebellion; and when he has answered that, tell him that if there is perjury in hell, it is that kind of perjury. [Long and continued cheering.] I say that the Administration—any Administration, I don't care whether it is one of my choice or one of my opposition—has the right to do everything by implication, according to the laws of war, for the maintenance of our Government, and if they do not do it, I will be one for dealing with them and calling them traitors themselves.

Now, it is supposed that there is no war power except that which arrises out of and is prescribed by a written Constitution. There is a power upon which the Constitution stands, that lies beneath the Constitution and rises above the Constitution, and is on and under the Constitution. It is the great law of self-preservation, for communities, nations and States, as well as individuals. It is older than this Government. It is as old as civilization. It had no rise in the Constitution. It arises in the very necessity of the existence of civil government.

Smith, one of the earliest writers on law, and particularly on martial law—one of the earliest writers of Great Britain—says: "Martial law is the law of war that depends upon the just but arbitrary power and pleasure of the King." The people here act as King, and the President as the agent of the people. "For though he doth not make any law but by consent in Parliament, yet, in time of war, by reason of the necessity of it, to guard against danger that arises, he uses absolute power, so that his word is law." Then, I say, away with all your stuff about the necessity of having a written guarantee for everything the President may do to preserve the Government. I say it is a part of his oath to stand by and save the country, and employ such means as he believes will do it; and if he does not do it, he deserves to be impeached. This is the law of all nations, and always has been. But there is the law of *habeas corpus*, and that has been invaded, and the President has violated it, and has not allowed some traitor to be released, and has suspended the writ. He has done exactly right; and I did say, a while ago, that, in some cases, if I could not have arrested the treachery, I would have suspended the individual with it—and I have not changed my opinion much since. What an idea it would be. Here is a rebellion in Baltimore or in Missouri, and a traitor in league with the enemy, and by his conduct he is about to cause our armies to be sacrificed—our very Government in danger, its existence is imperiled—the lives of a large number of persons sacrificed. He is known to be a traitor—morally known. He has been tracked out and ascertained, and yet he must be brought up before a Judge and examined, and if there is not legal technical evidence against him, he must be discharged; and if Government don't like it, they must appeal and get it up before a court at some future time, that may sit and may not, and enter upon a litigation as protracted as the Chancery suit in Bleak House. The law of war acts right up to the necessities of the occasion,—it brings men right up to time, and treats them practically and according to the emergencies of the occasion. But to suspend the "Liberty of the Press." Oh! how bad that is,—to have the Press suspended! [Laughter.] The liberty of the Press! You can say anything to them on the subject of the Government—"Liberty of the Press" is the first thing you hear. The Press has liberty enough,—and here let us shake wrinkles out of this befogged and pettifogged question a little. The liberty of the Press is a great and sacred right and blessing. But the liberty of the Press is no greater a right than individual liberty, and than a thousand other rights. The liberty of the Press is to be enjoyed so long as it does not aid in the destruction of the Government; so long as it is an engine for good and not for evil; so long as it is an element for preservation and not for destruction. The idea is the most idle, foolish and mischievous that ever existed to allow an infernal machine of treason to exist and work its errand of mischief because it is a "Press." The liberty of fire is a great right. We could not do without it. It is necessary for warmth, preparation of food, for propelling machinery, and for a thousand purposes, and every one has a right to enjoy it. But one comes at the dark and fearful hour of midnight, and with a torch, passes from dwelling to dwelling, and lights up the darkness of midnight with the flames of happy homes. He is arrested, and says, "You deny me of the liberty of fire! What a tyrannous and abominable Government! Fire is free, and I am merely using this right guaranteed to me by the Constitution, and now I am deprived of it! What a tyrannous Government to deprive a citizen of the liberty of fire!" The right of implements of husbandry, too, is a great right. In our wooden country, the right of wielding the axe is a great right. But suppose an individual should use the axe instead of for cutting wood or splitting rails, for splitting his neighbor's head open. He would be deprived of that liberty, and then he would cry out, what tyranny! The right of the axe is sacred! Every man must have that right. The right of individual liberty is one of the most sacred rights under heaven; far above the right of the Press and every other right. Yet, when a man converts himself from the enjoyment of true manhood to the destruction of his neighbor's property, put him in prison. And when you hear this idle parrot prate about the "Liberty of the Press," tell him it is to be enjoyed so long as it upholds right, and it is not to be an engine of destruction going about on its merciless errands. In my opinion Mr. Lincoln ought to have laid his hand upon a great many treasonable journals which he has not done—[cheers]—a more abominable abuse never existed. If Satan had been let loose after his confinement of a thousand years, he could not have done more mischief than these miserable, treasonable journals. I am for strong measures. I did not learn my democracy in the school of management, or lobby, or trickery. I learned it at the Bar of Andrew Jackson's Court, where it was patriotic, and where it taught that true democracy was not inconsistent with true duty. Why, its first duty was to uphold the Constitution, and, in the language of the Son of Man, "Render to Cæsar the things that belong to him, and render to God the things that be God's." That is true democracy! I repudiate all the teachings in the name of democracy from treasonable sources. They have no authority to speak. No true Democrat will follow such lead. They stand by the Stars and Stripes of their country, and I wish the false sons could look upon it as the children of Israel did upon the brazen serpent, and be healed of secession wounds. [Applause.] Any Democrat that undertakes to embarass the Administration, whether he loves or hates it, in such a crisis as this, is no Democrat, and no good citizen, and ought to be put up as a monument for "scorn to point her slow, unmoving finger at." His genuineness must have been equal to that of the old revolutionary soldier I have heard of in the interior of Pennsylvania. The inhabitants of the place had determined on having a Fourth of July celebration of the old-fashioned, spread-eagle kind, and looked for a man for a Revolutionary soldier to give interest to the occasion, and finally succeeded in finding one—an old German.

He was brought a great distance, and placed upon the platform near the orator, who waxed grandly eloquent upon the daring and patriotic deeds of the surviving hero, and at the close of the oration he was desired to give some of his personal recollections of the war. "You," said the President, "must have known Washington?" "Yes, I knew him." "Where did you meet him?" "At Trenton." "Were you in the battle?" "Yes, I surrender to Vashington." "You surrender to Washington! How was that?" "*I vas von Hessian!*" [Great laughter.]

Now, I think, when you find men prating about the Democracy as embarrassing the Administration at such a time as this, when you ignore their history, you will find they were "*von Hession.*" [Laughter.]

They are distressed for fear I am going to turn Black Republican, or Abolitionist, or something, particularly those gentlemen who were not in Buffalo in '48. They are so much afraid of Black Republicans and Abolitionists now, that they cannot be with them in arresting rebellion. These very men, some of them, had my name so long in black letters, for standing by the Constitution, that I am not so much afraid of what is black as they seem to be. I think it will be well for them to review their own history. I have fought the Republicans all my days, and will again when I please; but when they will go with me to put down rebellion in arms, I will go with them. I do not regard my political virtue so weak that I am afraid to test it. Capt. Marryat tells of a lady at a boarding-school that went into the parlor, and seeing a gentleman, came running out, crying: "A man! a man!" And so it is with these politicians; they are afraid they will get too near a Black Republican to lose their Democracy in spite of themselves. But history and a somewhat enlarged experience have taught me that it is not always the most virtuous that make the most parade of their virtue.

The great cry now is peace. They say, "There must be peace." We are all in favor of peace. I don't doubt but that many honest men, Democrats and others, think it attainable by negotiation with rebels, but any one who will look at it with half an eye can see that it is impossible. What is this question we are treating of? It is one of the most formidable rebellions, and one of the most causeless and wicked that has ever been since Satan's rebellion in heaven. A greater army is attempting on this Continent to overthrow the Government than has ever been on the Continent before; and now those who are attempting to put it down are met in the field by the stolen weapons of the United States Government,—by the officers who have been laden with the honors and had their military education at the expense of the American people,—they are attempting to do what? To dissolve this holy Union,—attempting to destroy forever the Government of Washington. And who is attempting to aid them? Not men who march by their side, for they are comparatively entitled to consideration for their manhood, but men are among us every day crying "Peace," and sowing this insidious disease among the people; and this very Press is trampling on the rights of every man and the Government, and when our arms are reversed and the enemy prevails over us, then it is that they rejoice. Stand up, Mr. Apologist for secession! and let us see whether you can face an indignant people. In what work are you engaged? Attempting to destroy the Government of your Fathers. "I am not trying to do that. I am in favor of Peace." Every widowed woman made so by this rebellion has a right to look upon you, Sir, as the murderer of her husband. Every orphan may look upon you as the guilty wretch—the destroyer of its natural protector. The loyal citizen too looks upon you as one who aids and abets treason, and furnishes aid and comfort to the enemy. Your hands are red with blood—blood of your murdered citizens. Ah, in this brief war how many have been sent down with violence and butchery to the grave! How many bitter unavailing tears have been shed! How many pure and gentle hearts have been crushed and broken! And still you cry peace, when there is no peace! Come, take arms in your hands and stand by their side and point your bayonets at the breasts of your own brethren here, or else help us to put it down. You will stand as men with men and be no more guilty in the sight of God to take arms, than to encourage others to do so. [Applause.] The party that attempts to do this ought to sink. Any party ought to sink to infamy that can not lay aside its politics in this crisis; and should the Democratic party, with all its ancient history, attempt carrying this question by opposing itself to this war, there would not be enough of them left for fingerboards to point to the burial ground where the whole party will be engulphed together. [Applause.] The old Federalists of 1812 were one of the most powerful parties that ever lived. There has never been such a galaxy and, I may say, aristocracy of talent in the country as was in the old Federal Party. But they were swept away, so that like the servants of Job, there was scarce one left to tell of the destruction of the others. They opposed the War of 1812, and there never was a war more shabbily conducted than that was for a long time. Mr. Madison's Administration had not comprehended the great exigencies of the case. The Capital was actually seized by British troops. Our towns were burned and our flag disgraced by the enemy. We were disgraced by those who should be friends, and the Federalists opposed themselves to that war which is not a thousandth part of the wickedness of those who oppose a war to crush this rebellion, and still they were swept away with not a single vestige left remaining. Some lay this to one cause and some to another. It is not very material what it was, but it is important for us to know how we can meet the great exigencies of the occasion. We cannot acquit ourselves by half supporting and half opposing. You can't make up a kind of mermaid support,—half woman and half fish. It must be the whole extent of one or the other. If it is intended to put this rebellion down, it must be taken strong hold of, and it is the duty and highest privilege of the American people to put it down, and put it down forever. "Treat with it and make liberal propositions of peace." Those have become the catchwords of the day—"I am in favor of prosecuting the war and of maintaining the Union, but I would at the same time make the most liberal propositions of peace." Now let us see. Suppose there was a riot in Cortland, and a hundred men were engaged in the destruction of property—you call the magistracy together.

They all come out and attempt to put down the rebellion, and the force is inadequate, and they call out the military power. But the magistracy instruct them: "Go and put down the riot. It is in arms against us. It is threatening life and property, and going on with destruction. Put it down, and at the same time, when you are putting down the riot, make it the most liberal offers of peace." You send the officer to arrest a murderer. His hands are red with blood, but you tell the officer when he comes: "We are opposed to murderers, but go and arrest him and make him the most liberal proposition of peace." That is the argument of it. Now, I wonder if they suppose they can have a position on such a niche as that. Yes, liberal offers of peace to an Army in the field of hundreds of thousands of men, with their guns pointed in sight of the Capital, destroying life and property and committing every crime, political and moral, that can be summed up in the catalogue of depravity. I might possibly consent to drop some of their leaders a line, but there would be a noose at the end of it. [Laughter.] I am for just such propositions of peace as have been made to them at Hatteras by Butler and Stringham. Stringham is a very good name. I am quite willing it should be String*them*. [Laughter and applause.] That is the only proposition that they can understand or appreciate, and the only proposition that can or ought to be made. "Why, we must go with a great deal more leniency, because they are our brothers!" Are they? But are they authorized to murder, and desroy the common citadel of the family household? No! meet them at once. It is much easier to defend the door-sill than the hearthstone. It is better to fight the battle at the porch than at the altar. Settle the question there, and let it be disposed of there. Those men meant disunion. They have meant it for a great number of years. They care no more about the question of their Slavery than I care for nudity in the Fejee Islands. They have been determined that they had rather reign in hell than serve in Heaven. If they could not govern the whole country, they meant to govern part; and we are told, when they are engaged in this causeless rebellion, to treat them with great leniency, and go with the most liberal propositions of peace. The old revolutionary soldier that was accustomed to walk with an *espontoon*, which he had carried in the war—a long staff, with a sharp instrument like a knife, at one end—was assailed one day by a ferocious dog, and bitten. Failing to drive the dog away, he turned the sharp end of the instrument, and run him through. The owner of the dog cried out, angrily: "What made you kill my dog?" "Because," said the soldier, "he bit me, and threatened my life." "Why did you not keep him off with the other end of your instrument?" "I should," said the soldier, "if the dog had come with the other end at me." [Uproarious laughter.]

Now, if they had only come to us with liberal propositions of peace we could have gone to them in the same way, but when they come with fire and sword and war and threatening, there is no other way to meet them but with corresponding weapons and in a manner to put them down. We must either conquer or they must. It is a question between Government on the one hand and treason and rebellion on the other, and you may weight it out as many times as you will, you may pretend to erect political parties on it, but the after generations and the judgment of Heaven will hold him responsible who undertakes to aid this rebellion in any shape or manner. They entitled to consideration! Why? If they had staid in Congress they would have had the power, with the conservatism of the North, but they meant to avail themselves of the pretence of an opposition President being elected and dissolve this Government, and they meant to erect a military monarchy, for that is what they would have in their despotism, and that is the very question we have to deal with. Mark their whole course. Trace it from the beginning of this upas tree that has diffused its malaria far and near, North and South. Examine it in all its parts, and you will find there is nothing in it or about it but what breathes contagion, and is death and destruction. Woe be to the politician who undertakes to jeopard the existence of the Government by paltering in a double sense with this great question. It is not a question between the North and South. It is a question between Government and rebellion. And in the Southern States there is no people more loyal than a large majority of the Southern States themselves, when you take the revolver from their ears and the bowie-knife from their throats. Has Virginia yielded? poor old State—a portion of her people have been bullied, dragooned and defrauded into secession, and no sooner is that done than she rises like the Phenix from her ashes, and reorganizes a Government faithful to the Union.

In Missouri did they yield? No. Gen. Fremont has been under the necessity of proclaiming martial law to protect the citizens from pillage and destruction. In Kentucky do they yield? No. Look at the mighty majority there of 60,000. There they meet the question in the face. Look at the speeches of Holt and Crittenden, and at the vote there, and see what you find. You find them all meeting the question plainly. Go with me for a single moment to the State of Tennessee, and take one act that is a specimen of the whole of this rebellion. There was an old man, for we all recollect Andrew Jackson and his glorious history, and the great services he did to his country, and how he crushed this serpent of rebellion in his day. But in the early days of Andrew Jackson, among all the agitations of his life, there was one found who never forsook him. One man, somewhat his junior in age, a lawyer, like himself, who went with him to fight the Indians on the borders—who was with him at New-Orleans, and in subduing the Spanish in Florida—who was with him through all trials, and went by his side with a friendship existing between them like the friendship of David and Jonathan. That individual passed on through all these conflicts, and was finally placed on the Supreme Bench of the State of Tennessee. From there he was finally transferred to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the meantime he had grown to be an aged man—20 years more frost had silvered his head than has silvered mine, yet he remained on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States as one of its justices, holding his Circuit according to the Constitution and laws in the State of Missouri—it became his duty to charge the Grand Jury on treason, and he did charge them as any lawyer will say is true, and when he returned to his native Tennessee where he had lived, and where he had buried Andrew Jackson, where he had discharged the various duties of soldier, officer, lawyer and judge, and where he found his aged parent on a sick bed, almost gasping out her last life-breath, he was warned to resign his office or leave the State. The old man of upwards of 80 years of age, who was bound to that State by so many recollections, rather than terminate his life, was driven away to fly to some city of refuge where he might find safety. That man was John Catron, of the United States Supreme Court. And these are the men that they desire to be treated with liberal propositions of peace. Are they alone to blame? No! Those who write, and print, and circulate, and hold conventions and peace meetings, and practice treason under that name, are responsible. I condemn them all together, and the judgment of Heaven will condemn them all together, and the indignant people will cry out against them together, for it is all the same thing.

My friend tells me there is something to be said about taxes. Taxes are at all times burdensome, but they are a great deal more burdensome without a Government than they are with it. It is a great deal better to have our property taxed a half, or even to the full amount of all we possess, if we can maintain our ground, than it is to have the plowshare of ruin driven over the whole, and take away our property and Government too. I tell you, my fellow-citizens, as a man who has had some experience, and devoted himself somewhat to thought on these questions, that when once you let rebellion succeed in a popular Government there is an end of the whole matter; and after that show me the most wealty man you have in the community, and I will show you the position of the man who has enough power of hand to earn his bread. You let this rebellion succeed and you will have every other kind of rebellion down to that kind of rebellion that if you have a horse and a vagabond wants it, he will take it in spite of you, and you will have no law to help yourself. "For why—the good old plea that he may take up who has the power, and let him keep who can." The taxes going to be formidable? Certainly! Who is to blame? Those who have inaugurated the rebellions or those who are trying to put it down? I confess I thought we had come to a degenerate time; that there was little life or patriotism left, and I don't for myself, regret this war, for it has taught me that there is a popular heart; for I see the people rise in their majesty and cast aside the miserable shackles of politics, and I would like to see a party, however strong, strong enough to hold me on such a question. We must not be made of secession leather, or I will rend it as Sampson did the withes. [Applause.]

Who objects to taxes? An individual here and there who, not being well informed, thinks if he can have peace it will raise the price of butter. But he who rebels at taxes is no friend of his country; and when you see a man cry out against the taxes to support such a war, you may believe that Judas Iscariot is laughing in his sleeve to think he was not living in this day, for he would have been surely underbid. [Laughter.] No! let every man bare his bosom to the shafts of this great battle. Let him comprehend it in all its vastness, and see that these men mean destruction and nothing else, and that their aiders and abettors are no better than they are who are engaging in it. Let this rebellion know they are to have no aid from here, and they will ground their arms. Let them think there is a party here to help them and they will fight forever. You who go for peace, go for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Throw ten men in where there is one now, and prosecute it with a vigor becoming to this great people. None of us need change our former sentiments. We can go in for this, for it concerns us all. Those who are determined in this matter, who have made up their minds to oppose their Government, there is no one talking to, I know. "Though you bray a fool in a mortar, yet will he not depart from his folly"—the same of a Secessionist. I talk to those who wish to commune together, in order to exchange ideas for the purpose of determining how to best act. My theory is clear and plain: That you must put down rebellion, and treat with fidelity. I had a letter, a few days since, from a gentleman in Kentucky, whom I never saw, but with whom I have sometimes corresponded. He said we wish to know what you are going to do in the North. In Kentucky we are prepared to fight out rebellion and put it down forever, but we are told that you in the North are going to give way and put in propositions for peace. I wrote him back, in my opinion, so long as there is a loyal citizen, so long as there is a dollar at the North, so long will this war be prosecuted, until this infernal rebellion is put down. [Applause.] You can't change a man's mind who won't be changed, but you may arrest treason in its thousands walks and bring it to the judgment of an indignant people.

This question is becoming more and more better understood. Men are meeting together to commune; woman at the altar is pouring forth her gentle and availing prayer, and children are raising their hands against it as a monster coming to torment them before their time.

Let us act together and see if we can have one occasion when we can rise above the party questions of the day. As for myself, I am enlisted for the war. I will call upon my fellow-citizens far and near to go with me in this great battle of opinion and see if this country can be sustained and this Government upheld—if these glorious Stars and Stripes can float over the sea and over the land, throughout the long tracks of future time to gladden the many millions who are to come after us. Shall we permit this Government to be destroyed? No, I say, never!

> Is this the land our fathers loved?
> The freedom which they fought to win?
> Is this the soil on which they moved,
> Are these the graves they slumber in,
> Are we the sons on whom are borne,
> The mantles which the dead have worn?

If we are, let us stand up to this great occasion, and let him who falls or falters be called a traitor. [Loud applause.]

"These are the times that try men's souls. The sunshine patriot and the Summer soldier will shrink from his country's cause in times like these, but he who stands up now deserves and will receive the love and thanks of every man and woman."

The Cotton Supply Question.

The following extract from a letter from Straits of Malacca, July 6, to a gentleman of Boston, is of general interest in this crisis in the history of cotton:

"In connection with affairs at home, it may be interesting to you to learn that a gentleman from Georgia who has been domiciliated with us for a month, who is a practical cotton planter, and has previously been making an examination of the capacity of the East Indies for producing cotton, has fixed upon this region as the best suited for his purpose. He has taken a large grant of land from the Government, with the promise of as much more as he may require, and will at once start a plantation.

He is convinced of the feasibility of raising the best long staple cotton here, of equal quality, and at *much less cost* than in America.

For the *quality* he produces samples gathered by his own hand, from trees of several years of age, which have produced enormously without any cultivation, (this would seem to settle the question of deterioration.)

With respect to cost, his advantages are obvious. He saves the entire capital invested in land and negroes, with all its trouble and risk; he gets excellent labor, self-fed, for *fifty dollars per annum.* There are no accidents to our seasons, and he can raise three crops in two years, while tree cotton bears for many years without renewal.

Chamber of Commerce.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 9, to elect three members of "The Board of Commissioners of Pilots," to serve for a period of two years, in place of Messrs. Robert L. Taylor, Chas. H. Marshall and E. E. Morgan, whose term of service has expired. This Board consists of five members, elected every two years, three of whom are chosen by the Chamber of Commerce and two by the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Marine Insurance Companies of the City of New-York, composing or represented in the Board of Underwriters.

THE RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR STURGIS.

Head-quarters, Army of the West,
Camp "Carey Grats," Near Rolla, Mo.,
Aug. 20, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Springfield, fought on the 10th inst., on Wilson's Creek, some ten miles south of the city, between the United States troops under Gen. Lyon, and the rebel forces under McCulloch. On the 9th inst., Gen. Lyon came to the determination of attacking the enemy's camp, and accordingly, dispositions were made on the afternoon of that day for an attack at daylight next morning (10th.) The command was to move in two columns, composed as follows:

The first, under Gen. Lyon, consisted of one battalion regular infantry, under Capt. Plummer, Companies B, C and D, First Infantry, Capts. Gilbert, Plummer and Huston, with one company of rifle recruits, under Lieut. Wood; Maj. Osterhaus' Battalion Second Missouri Volunteers, two companies; Capt. Totten's Light Battery, six pieces, and Capt. Woods' mounted company of Second Kansas Volunteers, with Lieut. Caulfield's Company B, First Cavalry Regulars. This constituted the first brigade, under Maj. Sturgis.

The Second Brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Andrews, First Missouri Volunteers, was composed of Capt. Steele's Battalion of Regulars, companies B and E Second Infantry; one company of recruits under Lieut. Lothrop, Fourth Artillery; one company of recruits under Sergeant Morine; Lieut. DuBois' Light Battery, consisting of four pieces, one of which was a 12-pounder gun, and the First Missouri Volunteers.

The Third Brigade was made up of the First and Second Kansas Volunteers, under Deitzler, Col. Mitchell commanding the latter regiment. The First Regiment Iowa Volunteers with some 200 Home Guards, (mounted,) completed the column under Gen. Lyon.

The second column, under Col. Siegel, consisted of the Third and Fifth Regiments Missouri Volunteers, one company of cavalry, under Capt. Carr, one company of Second Dragoons, under Lieut. Farrand, (First Infantry,) and one light battery of six pieces. This column was to march by a road on the left of the main Cassville Road, and leading to the supposed right of the enemy's position. Here my official information of the movements of Col. Siegel's column ceases, as we have not been able to procure any written report of its operation. Gen. Lyon marched from Springfield at 5 o'clock P. M., on the 9th, making a *detour* to the right—at 1 o'clock in the morning arriving in view of the enemy's guard-fires. Here the column halted, and lay on their arms until the dawn of day, when it again moved forward. Capt. Gilbert's company, which had formed the advance during the night, still remained in advance, and the column moved in the same order in which it had halted.

A southeasterly direction was now taken, with a view to strike the extreme northern point of the enemy's camp. At daylight a line of battle was formed, closely followed by Totten's battery, supported by a strong reserve. In this order we advanced, with skirmishers in front, until the first out-post of the rebels was encountered and driven in, when the column was halted, and the following dispositions made, viz.: Capt. Plummer's battalion, with the Home Guard on his left, were to cross Wilson's Creek, and move towards the front, keeping pace with the advance on the left opposite bank, for the purpose of protecting our left flank against any attempt of the enemy to turn it. After crossing a ravine and ascending a high ridge, we came in full view of a considerable force of the enemy's skirmishers. Major Osterhaus' battalion was at once deployed to the right, and two companies of the First Missouri Volunteers, under Capts. Yates and Cavender, were deployed to the left, all as skirmishers. The firing now became very severe, and it was evident we were approaching the enemy's stronghold, where they intended giving battle. A few shells from Totten's Battery assisted our skirmishers in clearing the ground in front.

The First Missouri and First Kansas moved at once to the front, supported by Totten's Battery, and the First Iowa Regiment, DuBois' Battery, Steele's Battalion and the Second Kansas were held in reserve. The First Missouri now took its position in the front, upon the crest of a small elevated plateau. The First Kansas was posted on the left of the First Missouri, and separated from it some 60 yards on account of a ravine. The First Iowa took its position on the left of the First Kansas, while Totten's Battery was placed opposite the interval between the First Kansas and First Missouri. Major Osterhaus' Battalion occupied the extreme right, with his right resting on a ravine which turned abruptly to our right and rear. DuBois' Battery, supported by Steele's Battalion, was placed some 80 yards to the left and rear of Totten's guns, so as to bear upon a powerful battery of the enemy, posted to our left and front, on the opposite side of Wilson's Creek, to sweep the entire plateau upon which our troops were formed.

The enemy now rallied in large force near the foot of the slope, and under considerable cover, opposite our left wing, and along the slope in front and on our right towards the crest of the main ridge running parallel to the creek. During this time, Capt. Plummer, with his four companies of infantry, had moved down a ridge about 500 yards to our left, and separated from us by a deep ravine, and reached its abrupt terminus, where he found his further progress arrested by a large force of infantry occupying a cornfield in the valley in his front. At this moment an artillery fire was opened from a high point about two miles distant, and nearly in our front, from which Col. Siegel was to have commenced his attack. This fire was answered from the opposite side of the valley, and at a little greater distance from us; the line of fire of the two batteries being nearly perpendicular to our own. After about ten or twelve shots on either side, the firing ceased, and we neither heard nor saw anything more of Gen. Siegel's Brigade until about 8½ o'clock, when a brisk cannonading was heard for a few minutes, about a mile to the right of that heard before, and from two to three miles distant.

Our whole line now advanced with much energy upon the enemy's position. The firing, which had been spirited for the last half hour, now increasing to a continuous roar. During this time Capt. Totten's Battery came into action by section and by piece, as the nature of the ground would permit, (it being wooded, with much undergrowth,) and played upon the enemy's lines with great effect. After a fierce engagement, lasting perhaps half an hour, and in which our troops retired two or three times in more or less disorder, but never more than a few yards, again to rally and press forward with increased vigor, the enemy gave way in the utmost confusion, and left us in possession of the position.

Meanwhile, Capt. Plummer was ordered to move forward on our left, but meeting with overpowering resistance from the large mass of infantry in the cornfield in his front, and in the woods beyond, was compelled to fall back; but at this moment Lieut. DuBois' Battery, which had taken position on our left flank, supported by Capt. Steele's Battalion, opened upon the enemy in the cornfield a fire of shells, with such marked effect, as to drive him in the utmost disorder, and with great slaughter, from the field.

There was now a momentary cessation of fire along nearly the whole line, except the extreme right, where the First Missouri was still engaged with a superior force of the enemy, attempting to turn our right. The General having been informed of this movement, sent the Second Kansas to the support of the First Missouri. It came up in time to prevent the Missourians from being destroyed by the overwhelming force against which they were unflinchingly holding their position.

The battalion of regular infantry under Capt. Steele, which had been detailed to the support of Lieut. DuBois' Battery, was during this time brought forward to the support of Capt. Totten's Battery. Scarcely had these dispositions been made, when the enemy again appeared in very large force along our entire front, and moving towards each flank. The engagement at once became general, and almost inconceivably fierce, along the entire line, the enemy appearing in front often in three or four ranks, lying down, kneeling and standing, the lines often approaching to within thirty or forty yards of each other, as the enemy would charge upon Capt. Totten's Battery and be driven back.

Early in the engagement, the First Iowa came to the support of the First Kansas and First Missouri, both of which had stood like veteran troops, exposed to a galling fire of the enemy.

Every available battalion was now brought into action, and the battle raged with unabated fury for more than an hour; the scales seeming all the time nearly equally balanced, our troops sometimes gaining a little ground, and again giving way a few yards to rally again. Early in this engagement, while Gen. Lyon was leading his horse along the line on the left of Capt. Totten's Battery, and endeavoring to rally our troops, which were at this time in considerable disorder, his horse was killed, and he received a wound in the leg and one in the head. He walked slowly a few paces to the rear and said, "I fear the day is lost." I then dismounted one of my orderlies and tendered the horse to the General, who at first declined, saying it was not necessary. The horse, however, was left with him, and I moved off to rally a portion of the Iowa regiment, which was beginning to break in considerable numbers.

In the meantime, the General mounted, and swinging his hat in the air, called to the troops nearest him to follow. The Second Kansas gallantly rallied around him, headed by the brave Col. Mitchell. In a few moments the Colonel fell, severely wounded; about the same time a fatal ball was lodged in the General's breast, and he was carried from the field a corpse. Thus gloriously fell as brave a soldier as ever drew a sword—a man whose honesty of purpose was proverbial—a noble patriot, and one who held his life as nothing when his country demanded it of him.

Of this dire calamity I was not informed until perhaps half an hour after its occurrence. In the meantime our disordered line on the left was again rallied, and pressed the enemy with great vigor and coolness, particularly the First Iowa Regiment, which fought like veterans. This hot encounter lasted perhaps half an hour.

After the death of Gen. Lyon, when the enemy fled and left the field clear, so far as we could see, an almost total silence reigned for a space of twenty minutes. Major Schofield now informed me of the death of Gen. Lyon, and reported for orders. The responsibility which now rested upon me was duly felt and appreciated. Our brave little army was scattered and broken; over 20,000 men were still in our front, and our men had had no water since 5 o'clock the evening before, and could hope for none short of Springfield, twelve miles distant; if we should go forward, our own success would prove our certain defeat in the end; if we retreated, disaster stared us in the face; our ammunition was well nigh exhausted, and should the enemy make this discovery through a slackening of our fire, total annihilation was all we could expect. The great question in my mind was, "Where is Siegel?" If I could still hope for a vigorous attack by him on the enemy's right flank or rear, then we could go forward with some hope of success. If we had retreated, there was nothing left for us also. In this perplexing condition of affairs I summoned the principal officers for consultation. The great question with most of them was, "Is retreat possible?" The consultation was brought to a close by the advance of a heavy column of infantry from the hill, where Siegel's guns had been heard before. Thinking they were Siegel's men, a line was formed for an advance, with the hope of forming a junction with him. These troops wore a dress much resembling that of Siegel's Brigade, and carried the American flag. They were therefore permitted to move down the hill within easy range of DuBois' Battery, until they had reached the covered position at the foot of the ridge on which we were posted, and from which we had been fiercely assailed before, when suddenly a battery was planted on the hill in our front, and began to pour upon us shrapnel and canister—a species of shot not before fired by the enemy. At this moment the enemy showed his true colors, and at once commenced along our entire lines the fiercest and most bloody engagement of the day. Lieut. DuBois' Battery on our left, gallantly supported by Major Osterhaus' Battalion and the rallied fragments of the Missouri First, soon silenced the enemy's battery on the hill, and repulsed the right wing of his infantry. Capt. Totten's battery in the centre, supported by the Iowas and regulars, was the main point of attack. The enemy could frequently be seen within twenty feet of Totten's guns, and the smoke of the opposing lines was often so confounded as to seem but one. Now, for the first time during the day, our entire line maintained its position with perfect firmness. Not the slightest disposition to give way was manifested at any point, and while Capt. Steele's battalion, which was some yards in front of the line, together with the troops on the right and left, were in imminent danger of being overwhelmed by superior numbers, the contending lines being almost muzzle to muzzle, Capt. Granger rushed to the rear and brought up the supports of DuBois' battery, consisting of two or three companies of the First Missouri, three companies of the First Kansas, and two companies of the First Iowa, in quick time, and fell upon the enemy's right flank, and poured into it a murderous volley, killing or wounding nearly every man within sixty or seventy yards. From this moment a perfect rout took place throughout the rebel front, while ours on the right flank continued to pour a galling fire into their disorganized masses.

It was then evident that Totten's Battery and Steele's little battalion were safe. Among the officers conspicuous in leading this assault were Adjutant Hescock, Captains Burke, Miller, Maunter, Maurice, and Richardson, and Lieut. Howard, all of the First Missouri. There were others of the First Kansas and First Iowa who participated, and whose names I do not remember. The enemy then fled from the field. A few moments before the close of the engagement, the Second Kansas, which had firmly maintained its position, on the extreme right, from the time it was first sent there, found its ammunition exhausted, and I directed it to withdraw slowly and in good order from the field, which it did, bringing off its wounded, which left our right flank exposed, and the enemy renewed the attack at that point, after it had ceased along the whole line, but it was gallantly met by Capt. Steele's battalion of regulars, which had just driven the enemy from the right of the centre, and, after a sharp engagement, drove him precipitately from the field. Thus closed—at about 11½ o'clock—an almost uninterrupted conflict of six hours. The order to retreat was given soon after the enemy gave way from our front and centre, Lieut. DuBois' battery having been previously sent to occupy with its supports the hill in our rear. Capt. Totten's battery, as soon as his disabled horses could be replaced, retired slowly with the main body of the infantry, while Capt. Steele was meeting the demonstrations upon our right flank. This having been repulsed, and no enemy being in sight, the whole column moved slowly to the high open prairie, about two miles from the battle-ground; meanwhile our ambulances passed to and fro, carrying off our wounded. After making a short halt on the prairie, we continued our march to Springfield.

It should be here remembered that, just after the order to retire was given, and while it was undecided whether the retreat should be continued, or whether we should occupy the more favorable position of our rear, and await tidings of Col. Siegel, one of his non-commissioned officers arrived, and reported that the Colonel's brigade had been totally routed, and all his artillery captured, Col. Siegel himself having been either killed or made prisoner. Most of our men had fired away all their ammunition, and all that could be obtained from the boxes of the killed and wounded. Nothing, therefore, was left to do but to return to Springfield, where two hundred and fifty Home Guards, with two pieces of artillery, had been left to take care of the train. On reaching the Little York Road, we met Lieut. Farrand, with his company of dragoons, and a considerable portion of Col. Siegel's command, with one piece of artillery. At 5 o'clock P. M., we reached Springfield.

Thus closed a day long to be remembered in the annals of history; a day which has brought gloom and sorrow to many hearts throughout the land; but fathers and mothers, widows and orphans may receive some consolation from the fact that their relatives and friends presented on that day a wall of adamant to the enemies of their country, and when they fell it was in defence of a great cause, and with their breasts to the enemy.

That 3,700 men, after a fatiguing night march, attacked the enemy, numbering 23,000, on their own ground, and after a bloody conflict of six hours, withdrew at their leisure to return to their provisions and to water, is the best eulogium I can pass on their conduct that day; and indeed it would be impossible to refer to individual acts of courage without doing injustice to many gallant men. Yet, I am constrained to call the attention of the General commanding to the particularly important services rendered by several officers which came under my own observation.

Wherever the battle most fiercely raged there was Gen. Lyon to be found; and there, too, was Major Schofield, his principal staff officer. The coolness and equanimity with which he moved from point to point, carrying orders, was a theme of universal conversation. I cannot too highly speak of the invaluable services Maj. Schofield rendered, by the confidence his example inspired. Capt. Granger, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on my staff, rendered such excellent aid in various ways, that a full mention of these services would render this report too voluminous for an official statement; suffice it to say, that he appeared to be almost ubiquitous—now sighting a gun of DuBois' battery, and before the smoke had cleared away, sighting one of Totten's; at one moment reconnoitering the enemy, and the next, either bringing up reinforcements or rallying some broken line. To whatever part of the field I might direct my attention, there would I find Capt. Granger, hard at work at some important service; his energy and industry seemed inexhaustible. To the important services rendered by him, I beg to call the attention of the commanding General.

The services of Capt. Totten are so emphatically interwoven with the various operations of the day as to appear in many, if not all, of the table reports, and his name deserves to become a "household word."

Lieut. Sokalski also deserves great credit for the energy with which he managed the pieces of his section.

I cannot speak in too high praise of the coolness and accuracy with which Lieut. DuBois handled his guns, and of the valuable services he rendered throughout the entire conflict.

The following named officers came under my personal observation during the day, and deserve especial mention for the zeal and courage they displayed, although it would prolong this report to too great a length if I should particularize in each individual case: Lieut. Conrad, Second Infantry, A. C. S. to Gen. Lyon, (wounded;) Major Wherry, volunteer Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Lyon; Major Shepard, volunteer Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Lyon; Mr. E. Cozzens, volunteer Aide-de-Camp to myself.

Gen. Sweeny, Inspector-General—This gallant officer was especially distinguished by his zeal in rallying broken fragments of various regiments, and leading them into the hottest of the fight. Assistant Surgeon Sprague, Medical Department, attended the wounded with as much self-possession as though no battle was raging around him, not only took charge of the wounded as they were brought to him, but found time to use a musket with good effect from time to time against the enemy.

Col. Deitzler, First Kansas—He led his regiment into a galling fire as coolly and as handsomely as if on drill. He was wounded twice.

Major Haldeman, First Kansas—Early in the action he led four companies of his regiment (which had been held in reserve) gallantly, cheering them on with the cry of "Forward men, for Kansas and the old flag."

Col. Mitchell, of the Second Kansas—He fell severely wounded in the thickest of the fight, and as he was carried from the field, he met a member of my staff, and called out, "For God's sake, support my regiment."

Lieut.-Col. Blair, Second Kansas—This excellent soldier took command of the regiment when Col. Mitchell was wounded, and under a most deadly fire from the enemy, rode along the front of his line, encouraging his men, to the great admiration of all who saw him.

Maj. Cloud, Second Kansas; Lieut.-Col. Andrews, First Missouri; Lieut.-Col. Merritt, First Iowa; Maj. Porter, First Iowa; Capt. Herran, First Iowa. The gallantry of the following officers was conspicuous from the beginning to the close of the battle:

Capt. Plummer, First Infantry; Capt. Gilbert, First Infantry; Capt. Huston, First Infantry; Lieut. Wood, First Infantry; Capt. Steele, Second Infantry; Lieut. Lothrop, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Caulfield, First Cavalry.

Accompanying this report you will please find, reports of the commanders of brigades, regiments, and battalions, also a list of the killed, wounded and missing. I beg to say here that I am under many obligations to Major Schofield, from whose memoranda of the movements of troops, &c., on the field, I have drawn largely, and in many cases I have copied them literally.

Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing, amounts to 1,235—that of the enemy will probably reach 3,000. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS, Major.

To Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters Western Department.

REPORT OF GEN. SIEGEL.

Head-Quarters Second Brigade, Missouri Vol.,
Camp of Good Hope, near Rolla, Aug. 18, 1861.

General: I respectfully submit to you the report of the battle at Wilson's Creek, so far as the troops under my command were concerned:

On Friday, the 9th of August, Gen. Lyon informed me that it was his intention to attack the enemy in his camp at Wilson's Creek on the morning of the 10th; that the attack should be made from two sides, and that I should take command of the left. The troops assigned to me consisted of the Second Brigade, Missouri Volunteers—[illegible] men—infantry of the Third and Fifth regiments, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Albert and Col. Salomon, and six pieces of artillery, under Lieuts. Schaefer and Schuetzenbach; besides, two companies of regular cavalry, belonging to the command of Major Sturgis.

I left Camp Fremont, on the south side of Springfield, at 6½ o'clock on the evening of the 9th, and arrived at daybreak within a mile of the enemy's camp. I advanced slowly towards the camp, and after taking forward the two cavalry companies from the right and left, I cut off about forty men of the enemy's troops, who were coming from the camp in little squads to get water and provisions. This was done in such a manner that no news of our advance could be brought into the camp.

In sight of the enemy's tents, which spread out on our front and right, I planted four pieces of artillery on a little hill, while the infantry advanced towards the point where the Fayetteville road crosses Wilson's Creek, and the two cavalry companies extended to the right and left to guard our flanks. It was 5½ o'clock, when some musket firing was heard from the northwest. I therefore ordered the artillery to begin their fire against the camp of the enemy, (Missourians,) which was so destructive that the enemy were seen leaving their tents and retiring in haste towards the northeast of the valley. Meanwhile, the Third and Fifth had quickly advanced, passed the creek and traversing the camp, formed almost in the centre of it. As the enemy made his rally in large numbers before us, about 3,000 strong, consisting of infantry and cavalry, I ordered the artillery to be brought forward from the hill and formed there in battery across the valley, with the Third and Fifth to the left and the cavalry to the right. After an effectual fire of half an hour the enemy retired in some confusion into the woods and up the adjoining hills. The firing towards the northwest was now more distinct, and increased, until it was evident that the main corps of General Lyon had engaged the enemy along the whole line. To give the greatest possible assistance to him, I left the position in the camp and advanced towards the northwest to attack the enemy's line of battle in the rear. Marching forward, we struck the Fayetteville road, making our way through a large number of cattle and horses, until we arrived at an eminence used as a slaughtering place, and known as Sharp's farm. On our route we had taken about one hundred prisoners, who were scattered over the camp. At Sharp's place we met numbers of the enemy's soldiers, who were evidently retiring in this direction; and as I suspected that the enemy, on his retreat, would follow in the same direction, I formed the troops across the road by planting the artillery on the plateau and the two infantry regiments on the right and left, across the road, whilst the cavalry companies extended on our flanks. At this time, and after some skirmishing in front of our line, the firing in the direction of the northwest, which was during an hour's time roaring in succession, had almost entirely ceased. I thereupon presumed that the attack of Gen. Lyon had been successful, and that his troops were in pursuit of the enemy, who moved in large numbers towards the south, along the ridge of a hill, about 700 yards opposite our right. This was the state of affairs at 8½ o'clock in the morning, when it was reported to me by Dr. Melcher and some of our skirmishers, that "Lyon's men are coming up the road." Lieut. Albert, of the Third, and Col. Salomon, of the Fifth, notified their regiments not to fire on troops coming in this direction, whilst I cautioned the artillery in the same manner. Our troops in this moment expected with anxiety the approach of our friends, and were waving the flag, raised as a signal to their comrades, when at once two batteries opened their fire against us, one in front, placed on the Fayetteville road, and the other upon the hill upon which we had supposed Lyon's forces were in pursuit of the enemy, whilst a strong column of infantry, supposed to be the "Iowa regiment," advanced from the Fayetteville road and attacked our right.

It is impossible for me to describe the consternation and frightful confusion which was occasioned by this important event. The cry, "They (Lyon's troops) are firing against us," spread like wildfire through our ranks. The artillerymen, ordered to fire, and directed by myself, could hardly be brought forward to serve their pieces; the infantry would not level their arms until it was too late. The enemy arrived within ten paces of the muzzles of our cannon, killed the horses, turned the flanks of the infantry, and forced them to fly. The troops were throwing themselves into the bushes and by-roads, retreating as well as they could, followed and attacked incessantly by large bodies of Arkansas and Texas cavalry. In this retreat we lost five cannon, of which three were spiked, and the colors of the Third, the color-bearer having been wounded, and his substitute killed. The total loss of the two regiments, the artillery and the pioneers, in killed, wounded and missing, amounts to 292 men, as will be seen from the respective lists.

In order to understand clearly our actions and our fate, you will permit me to state the following facts:

First—According to orders, it was the duty of this brigade to attack the enemy in the rear and to cut off his retreat, which order I tried to execute, whatever the consequences might be.

Second—The time of service of the Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteers had expired before the battle. I had induced them, company by company, not to leave us in the most critical moment, and had engaged them for the term of eight days, this term ending on Friday, the 9th, the day before the battle.

Third—The Third Regiment, of which 400 three months' men had been dismissed, was composed for the greater part of recruits, who had not seen the enemy before, and were imperfectly drilled.

Fourth—The men serving the pieces, and the drivers, consisted of infantry, taken from the Third Regiment, and were mostly recruits, who had only a few days' instruction.

Fifth—About two-thirds of our officers had left us; some companies had no officers at all—a great pity—but the consequence of the system of the three months' service.

After the arrival of the Army at Springfield, the command was intrusted to me by Major Sturgis, and the majority of the commanders of regiments. Considering all the circumstances, and in accordance with the commanding officers, I ordered the retreat of the Army from Springfield. The preparations were begun in the night of the 10th, and at daybreak the troops were on the march towards the Gasconade. Before crossing the river I received information that the ford could not be passed well, and that a strong force of the enemy was moving from the South (West Plains) towards Waynesville, to cut off our retreat. I also was aware that it would take considerable time to cross the Robidoux, and the Little and Big Piney on the old road.

To avoid all these difficulties and to give the army an opportunity to rest, I directed the troops from Lebanon to the Northern road, passing Right Point and Humboldt, and terminating opposite the mouth of Little Piney, where, in case of the ford being unpassable, the train could be sent by Vienna and Lynch to the mouth of the Gasconade, whilst the troops could ford the river at the mouth of the Little Piney to reinforce Rolla. To bring over the artillery I ordered the ferry-boat from Big Piney Crossing to be hauled down on the Gasconade to the mouth of the Little Piney, where it arrived immediately after we had crossed the ford. Before we had reached the ford, Major Sturgis assumed the command of the army. I therefore respectfully refer to his report in regard to the main body of the troops engaged in the battle.

With the the greatest respect,
Your most obedient servant,
F. SEIGEL.
Commanding Second Brigade Missouri Volunteers.

THE HATTERAS INLET FIGHT.

THE CAPTURE OF FORTS HATTERAS AND CLARK.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

United States Flag-ship Minnesota,
New-York Harbor, Sept. 2, 1861.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that I left Hampton Roads Aug. 26, 1861, the earliest moment the weather would permit, with the Flag-ship *Minnesota*, Capt. G. A. Van Brune, having in company the United States steamers *Wabash*, Capt. Samuel Mercer, *Monticello*, Commander John P. Gillis, *Pawnee*, Commander S. C. Rowan, *Harriet Lane*, Capt. John Faunce, United States chartered steamers *Adelaide*, Commander Henry S. Stillwagen, *George Peabody*, Lieut. R. B. Lowry, and tug *Fanny*, Lieut. Pierce Crosby, all of the United States Navy.

The transports *Adelaide* and *George Peabody* towing schooners with surf-boats on them, and the *Monticello* and *Pawnee* surf-boats only.

Maj.-Gen. Butler took passage in this ship; the transports having parts of two regiments, and one company of regulars, under the command of Cols. Max Weber and Hawkins, and Capt. Larnard, United States Army.

At — P. M., passed Cape Henry, and discharged pilot; light airs from south and east, with a ground swell.

Tuesday, 27th—Light airs from south and east, with a heavy ground swell. At 9:30 A. M., Cape Hatteras Light in sight, rounded the shoals off Hatteras, and at 5 P. M. anchored at the southward of the Cape—the squadron in company. Hoisted out the surf-boats, and made preparations for landing troops in the morning.

Wednesday, 28th—Southerly winds; heavy surf rolling on the beach.

Calling the men at 4 A. M., we gave them an early breakfast. Put 12-pound rifle-gun and 12-pound howitzer in one of the surf-boats, and sent it to the *Adelaide*.

Major-Gen. Butler and the marines of the *Minnesota*, the latter under command of Capt. Wm. S. Shuttleworth, U. S. M. C., are sent to the *Harriet Lane*.

At 6:45 A. M., made signal to disembark troops, and ordered the *Pawnee*, *Monticello*, and *Harriet Lane* to cover and assist in landing them.

At 8:45, the *Wabash* with the *Cumberland*, Capt. John Marston, in tow, led in toward Fort Clark, the *Minnesota* following. At the same time the *Monticello*, *Pawnee*, *Harriet Lane*, and the transports, stood in toward a wreck about two miles east of the fort and commenced landing the troops at 11½.

At 10 o'clock, the *Wabash* and *Cumberland* opened fire on Fort Clark. The fire was returned by the fort.

At 10:10, the *Minnesota* passed inside the *Wabash* and *Cumberland*, and opened fire. The vessels continued passing and repassing the fort until it was abandoned by the enemy.

The fire was returned from the fort, the shot falling short or passing over the ships.

At 11 o'clock, the *Susquehannah*, Capt. J. Chauncey, made her number and was directed to engage the battery.

At 12:25 P. M., flags down on Forts Clark and Hatteras, the first apparently abandoned by the enemy, who were running toward Fort Hatteras, and leaving the shore in boats.

At 12½ P. M. made signal to "cease firing." At 1:10 P. M. our troops moving up the beach. At 2 P. M. American flag displayed from Fort Clark by our pickets, who were in possession.

At 4 o'clock, *Monticello*, Capt. Gillis, was ordered to feel his way into the inlet and take possession, but he had advanced only a short distance when fire was opened on him from Fort Hatteras, toward which a tug-steamer, towing a schooner filled with troops, was seen coming from the southward for its relief.

General signal, "Engage batteries," was immediately made. The *Minnesota*, *Susquehannah* and *Pawnee* opened fire at once, the *Wabash* having towed the *Cumberland* into the offing.

The *Monticello*, from her advanced position, was much exposed, and was struck several times, but finally hauled off without serious damage.

At 6¼ o'clock signal to cease firing was made, and the squadron hauled off for night, with the exception of the *Monticello*, *Pawnee* and *Harriet Lane*—they being ordered to go in shore and protect the troops during the night Wind from S. and weather looking squally.

Thursday, 29th—S. W. wind, and pleasant weather. Sea more moderate.

At 5½ A. M., made general signal, "Prepare to engage batteries, and follow my motions;" weighed anchor, and stood in shore; discovered the main body of our troops near where they landed.

At 7:15 instructed Commanders of *Monticello* and *Pawnee* to attend to the troops on the beach, and embark them if they wished to come off; if they did not, to provision them.

At 7:30 made general signal, "Attack batteries, but be careful not to fire near the battery in our possession."

At 8 A. M., *Susquehannah* leading, opened fire on Fort Hatteras, the *Wabash* following; *Minnesota* passing inside of the *Wabash*, anchored between her and the *Susquehannah*, and opened fire at 8:15. At 9, the *Cumberland* came in under sail, handled handsomely, and anchored in excellent position on the starboard bow of the *Minsesota*, and commenced firing with effect.

Observing our shot to fall short some, made signal, "Cease firing; use 15 fuses only with 10-inch guns."

At 9:35 recommenced firing, our shot now falling in and around the battery with great effect.

At 9:45 the *Harriet Lane* came up and joined in the fire with her rifled guns.

At 11:10 A. M., a white flag was displayed from the fort. Made signal, "Cease firing."

The enemy returned our fire through the engagement, but with no effect, their shot falling short.

Almost at the commencement of the engagement they hauled down their colors, and showed none until the white flag was displayed. When the flag was hauled down, it was thought by many they had surrendered; but as the same thing had been done yesterday, and they afterward fired on the *Monticello*, no attention was paid to it. They soon recommenced firing, and continued so to do until they surrendered, without (as I have stated above) any colors flying.

Upon the appearance of the white flag, our troops marched toward the fort, and, as if by preconcerted signal, but without any order or request, the officers and crews of the squadron gave three hearty cheers for our success.

At 11:30 Major-Gen. Butler, in the tug *Fanny*, went into the Inlet, to the rear of the forts, to take posesession. Three steamers and several schooners, with troops on board, were in the Sound, watching the engagement. They all left as the *Fanny* approached. She fired at them with her rifled piece.

I directed the *Harriet Lane* to go in the Inlet, giving her my best pilot. She grounded, but soon got off.

The chartered steamers, with the remaining troops on board, went into the Inlet. The *Lane*, in following these steamers, grounded a second time, and had been unable at the time of my departure from the Inlet (3 P. M. of the 30th) to get off. The weather being fine, and sea smooth, and having the assistance of the *Susquehannah*, *Monticello* and *Pawnee*, under my direction to render every aid, I am in hopes that she has ere this succeeded in getting afloat again.

In this connection I may very appropriately apprize the Department, and congratulate myself, that I have no accident to record to a single officer or man of the Navy, Army, or marines.

At about 2:30 P. M., of the 29th, Major-Gen. Butler came to this ship, bringing with him three senior officers, viz.: Samuel Barron, Flag-officer Confederate States Navy, commanding naval defences of Virginia and North Carolina; Wm. F. Martin, Colonel Seventh Regiment of Infantry, North Carolina Volunteers; W. S. G. Andrews, Major, commanding Forts Hatteras and Clark; informing me the enemy had surrendered under the stipulations contained in the original agreement between myself and Major-Gen. Butler on behalf of the United States Government, and the officers above-named on the part of the enemy, which agreement I had the honor of inclosing with my dispatch, "No. 134," under date "Aug. 30, off Hatteras Inlet."

I have the honor to inclose a copy of the report of Com. J. P. Gillis, of the *Monticello*, and I here take the opportunity of mentioning with great pleasure the name of Com. A. Ludlow Case, my Fleet Captain, for very prompt and efficient services during all the time we have been occupied in the expedition so successfully terminated.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state to the Department and to my Government that I have naught but praise to accord to officers, seamen, and marines, and officers and soldiers of the Army who were present, for gallantry and cheerful devotion to duty and to their Government, "The United States of America," which they all cheerfully and heartily serve. That it may be perpetuated, is their wish and the wish of,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.

Report of Lieut.-Col. Elliott of the Battle of Bull Run.

Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In pursuance of the promise conveyed in my last letter, of carrying on through the same channel your kindness has opened to me, the narrative of the action of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and all the circumstances which could interest its many friends in every land where Scotchmen may be found, I shall commence this communication from the date at which my last closed. It may be remembered that when I last wrote, I was detailed to New-York for thirty days by the Secretary of War on special duty, and to bring to a satisfactory settlement the various claims against the regiment. Before that period of thirty days had half expired, I received a telegraph from Col. Cameron desiring me to report myself at camp as speedily as possible. I immediately started for Washington and was pained to find on my arrival that the occasion for this sudden summons was a conspiracy which had sprung up in the regiment against the Colonel, the gallant and lamented Cameron. This conspiracy, which had for its object his removal, found its birth in the breasts of a few disaffected officers who had from the first opposed the departure of the regiment for the war, and who unceasingly fanned on every opportunity the embers of that discontent which has eventually placed the regiment in its present position, and led to the punishment of men whose greatest fault was listening to the counsels of those who urged them on to the mutiny for their own purposes. My influence happily had the effect of checking this disaffected spirit for the time, and by obtaining from the Governor of New-York the commission of Col. Cameron, as Colonel of the Seventy-ninth, I removed one of the principal grounds urged by these few dissatisfied officers for their unwillingness to recognize as soldiers should do the constitutionally elected Colonel of their Regiment. From this period up to the time when I saw the Regiment, in pursuance of orders, march into Virginia and prepared to return to New-York to carry out the purposes for which I had been detailed, everything seemed to proceed satisfactorily. Learning, on the eve of my intended departure, (what, up to that time, I had not anticipated could take place so soon,) that a battle was at hand, I at once determined to postpone my departure and proceed to the field; and with this object started on a special train for Alexandria at 5 o'clock in the evening of the Friday previous to the Sunday on which the battle was fought, with the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary, Col. McCullum, Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and his son, and my son Alban Elliot, of the Seventy-ninth. We arrived at Buck's Station about dusk, and found that the enemy had torn up the rails. Nothing remained therefore, but to seek an asylum for the night, and with that view I proceeded to a farm-house in the neighborhood, with Leopold Samson, Quartermaster of the Thirty-first, and with some difficulty prevailed on the proprietress, a staunch Secessionist, whose husband and sons were in the rebel ranks, to give us supper and shelter. After, in conjunction with Quartermaster Samson, arranging everything for the comfort of the Secretary of War and our party for the night, Bishop McIlvaine asked if the lady would permit the service to be performed. To this she assented, and the Bishop went through the beautiful service of the Scottish Presbyterian Church. I had often in my life before seen in hours of trial the influence of our beautiful service on the heart, but I had never before seen it more movingly and impressively felt.

The lady of the house and her sister were in tears, and expressed with deep emotion the agony they felt, that brothers who worshiped at the same altars and nightly poured forth the same prayers, should be at war, and at that moment preparing to take each other's lives. The circumstances of the hour, perhaps, lent additional expressiveness to the scene, but the Secretary of War said he had never experienced a more serene delight than when joining in that family worship in a Secessionist house. At night we retired in the good old Highland fashion, Col. McCullum sleeping on the floor in the Chief's room, and my son lying across the threshold, myself in an adjoining room with my revolver in hand, ready for any emergency, not knowing at what hour in the midst of so many Secessionists we might find ourselves attacked.

In the morning, when we awoke, we found the sun glaring down on us with a fiery fierceness unknown in the hottest days in the North, the thermometer being over one hundred degrees in the shade. Here we endeavored to obtain some conveyance to carry us on, but all our efforts were in vain. The Secretary proceeded in his carriage, accompanied by his Assistant Secretary and Aid-de-Camp, but the rest of us, being unable to obtain any other means, started on foot for Fairfax.

Our party consisted of Bishop McIlvaine, my son, Leopold Samson, Mr. Sigert, and myself and Mr. Valliere, of the War Department, of whom the Bishop and his son, owing to the intense heat and fatigue, gave way upon the journey, and returned to Alexandria. The remainder of us arrived at Fairfax about dusk, having had an opportunity of examining the evidence of the masked batteries of the enemy, which were planted all along the line of country to Fairfax Court-house, at intervals of a quarter of a mile. Fairfax we found completely deserted, but one negro woman being left in charge of the principal hotel. After, by much bribery and entreaty, procuring refreshment and rest for the night, we proceeded on our journey early in the morning on foot, and after a weary and blistering march under a broiling sun, came up to the hospital of the Seventy-ninth at Centreville, about 10½ o'clock on the eventful morning of Sunday, the 21st. I lost not a moment in endeavoring to obtain from Lieut Weatherspoon, who was in charge of the hospital, the whereabouts of the regiment, and had pointed out to me by him the route which they had taken and their probable position, the smoke from that direction indicating that the battle had opened and the contending Armies were then engaged. Proceeding onward, still on foot, in the direction in which the regiment was supposed to be, we had not gone far when we were overtaken by two of Gen. Mansfield's Staff, Major Williams and Rev. Robert Keller. Of the circumstances which occurred subsequently, I think it more becoming, as they concern me personally so much, to permit Major Williams, the gallant Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Mansfield, to speak, rather than to write myself.

No. 503 Twelfth-street, Washington,
Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.

Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday, July 21, 1861, as Chaplain Keller and myself were riding to the battle-field, we overtook Lieut.-Col. Elliot, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, whom we had previously met in our General's office. He was accompanied by one of his sons, a gentleman of the name of Tigert, and another gentleman, now clerk in the War Department. The Lieutenant-Colonel seemed lame and blistered and over-fatigued, and very anxious to get forward to his regiment. Seeing this, Chaplain Keller very kindly suggested to Col. Elliot to take his horse so as to enable him to get forward to the battle-field. Col. Elliot and I afterwards proceeded forward, crossing the Stone Bridge, which was said to be mined by the enemy. Upon the other side we found the road entirely obstructed by huge trees thrown across the way to prevent our army from advancing. Still we pushed on through every obstacle, and after riding a considerable distance, came upon the hill overlooking the battle-field. Here we were pained to observe a number of stragglers from other regiments stealthily leaving the ground; we stopped as many as we could, and were successful, to a certain extent, in inducing them to return to the field. Col. Elliot then requested me to return immediately and have the engineers of Schenck's and Blenker's brigades come on to remove the obstructions, so that the reserve artillery might advance to the support of our men who were evidently wavering at this time. As I was proceeding on this duty, my attention was attracted by a large cloud of dust rising far to our right, showing that a force was arriving which we considered to be Patterson's, and we raised a cheer, deeming the field our own. In a short time we learned, to our dismay, it was Johnston arriving with a large body to the support of the enemy. I hastened on, however, as directed by Col. Elliot, and found that these brigades could not spare their artillery or men. On my return I found Col. Elliot and Mr. Keller rushing forward to stop the Connecticut Third, who were giving way under a sweeping fire. He succeeded in checking the regiment, which afterwards rendered valuable service in stopping the Black Horse Cavalry in their charge on our men. At this time the enemy were outflanking us, endeavoring to cut off our retreat, and Col. Elliot begged of me to go to Schenck, while he would go to Blenker, and endeavor to have a force brought up in support. He started with this object through a shower of bullets, the enemy having brought their guns to bear on the Warrington road, over which we had to pass. Here I lost sight of Col. Elliot, but heard shortly after that he was seen to fall, his horse being shot under him, and I considered, of course, that he was killed. I have never seen a soldier behave with more fearless gallantry.

THOS. E. WILLIAMS.

To this letter I might add others of Bishop McIlvaine, Capt. de Kay, special aids to Gen. Mansfield, and Mr. Keller, were they not almost too personally kind and eulogistic.

I desire here to return my sincere thanks to the Rev. Robert Keller, who has since joined the California regiment, Col. Baker, for the use of his horse and also the expression of my admiration for his unequaled gallantry in the field. Like many of our chaplains, he was the bravest of the brave, and apparently more fitted to be a Brigadier-General than for the peaceful office he held. Previous to my horse being shot under me, as detailed by Major Williams, and while returning to the battle-field from an ineffectual effort to get up Gen. Schenck's brigade, I met with Mr. Bing, who was subsequently taken prisoner, and whose interesting account of his temporary captivity is, doubtless, familiar to all your readers. I pointed out to him the danger in which he stood, but his apparent anxiety to witness the battle rendered him entirely insensible to danger, though, at the time the balls were raining around us.

After my horse was shot I presume I lay insensible some time. I only know that in awaking from the stupor occasioned by my fall, I found myself being dragged from under my horse by two officers and a negro. I endeavored to make my way on towards Centreville. Near the spot on which I had met Mr. Bing on going to the field, I came up with a carriage whose inmates seemed entirely insensible of the danger in which they were placed, to which, however, they were a few moments after awakened by two men alongside the carriage having their heads swept off by a cannon-ball, and a panel of the carriage being at the same time perforated by a rifle-ball. Nothing dismayed, however, by the imminent danger, one of its occupants, whom I subsequently ascertained to be Hon. Geo. R. Smith, Senator from Pennsylvania, leaped out of the carriage, and placing himself in the face of a full fire before a large body of our men who were flying from the field, endeavored with the most heroic gallantry to rally them and check the route. Still a little further on the Warrington road I overtook the gallant Capt. Manson, of the Seventy-ninth, who was aided by Capt. Lang, of the Seventy-ninth, who, with noble magnanimity, at every risk and danger, would not forsake his brother officer. Capt. Manson was completely exhausted, having had a sunstroke while (as my sons and all who took part in the charges of the Seventy-ninth testify) fighting with undaunted courage on the field, and he seemed wholly unable to move forward. Indeed, I was by this time thoroughly exhausted myself. I made a last effort, however, to rally a number of our men who were rushing onward, but without effect. I was then assisted to our hospital at Centreville by Sergeant Dunne, of Capt. Coulter's Company, where I was placed in an ambulance and carried on.

I had proceeded, however, but a short distance when I gave up my position to a wounded soldier, who was fainting by the roadside from loss of blood. I had struggled on, however, but a short time when the carriage of Senator Smith, who had behaved with so much gallantry in the morning, overtook me. He at once took me up and conveyed me on to Washington, where we arrived at an early hour on Monday morning, and I was taken to my lodgings in H-street, completely prostrated. On Tuesday evening, one of the officers of the Seventy-ninth having called on me to state that for two days the men had been exposed by Gen. Sherman to the severest hardships, being without food, and he having absolutely turned out a large number of men from the place in which they had taken shelter, to make room for his own horses, I rose from my sick-bed, drove over to the camp, and having obtained evidence of the sufferings of the men, obtained an order from Secretary Cameron to have the regiment at once taken from Gen. Sherman's Brigade and billeted in Washington until the next day, when I selected Meridian Hill for an encampment and had the regiment restored to Gen. Mansfield's Brigade. After it was settled in camp—being myself wholly unable, from sickness, to take command of the regiment—I waited upon the President and Secretary of War, and requested them to nominate for Colonel the most efficient officer they could find. On the next day the Secretary of War informed me that the President recommended for Colonel an officer of high military capacity, who had graduated at West Point with distinction, had served for fourteen years in the regular Army, had been Governor of Washington Territory and Oregon, and was prepared to resign his position as member of Congress, to undertake in the present condition of the country the command of the regiment, and to aid me in building it up in numbers and discipline. In looking over the Army Register, I ascertained that no officer had brought from the Mexican War a higher or more honorable name, or won greater or more well-deserved distinction than Col. Stevens. I therefore most cheerfully accepted the nomination, believing it to be the best that could possibly be made for the benefit of the regiment. [illegible] a few of the old officers, who have since left the regiment, objected, on the ground that Col. Stevens was not of New-York State, and that he had not been nominated by a vote of the regiment, forgetting that necessity had no law, that there were no officers, or scarcely any, left to go to a ballot, and that it was absolutely essential to the preservation and discipline of the regiment to have at once an efficient and able commander. Col. Stevens, however, accepted the command, and before taking charge of the regiment proceeded to visit his family in Rhode Island. During his absence a paper was presented to me, signed by all the officers and non-comissioned officers of the regiment, and to which I affixed my signature, requesting, as will be seen by the Secretary of War, to permit the regiment to return to New-York for the purposes therein stated. I append a copy of the decision of the Secretary of War:

> The Secretary of War believes that in consideration of the gallant services of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment, and of their loss by death in battle, and afterwards by wounds received in two hard fought battles, are entitled to the special consideration of their country, and he also orders that the regiment be sent to one of the forts in the Bay of New-York, to fill up by recruiting, as soon as Col. Stevens returns to the command.
>
> SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Before, however, the return of Col. Stevens, or the possibility of the regiment availing itself of the generous permission of the Secretary of War, I received from a person, styling himself "Gen. Sickles"—who, I then believed, and have since ascertained, held no commission whatever at the time—an order directing me to get the regiment in marching order, and report it at a given time as part of his brigade on the Eastern portion of the Potomac. I dictated to Capt. Ellis the following reply, which was immediately forwarded:

"Lieut.-Col. Elliot, commanding Seventy-Ninth Regiment, begs most respectfully to inform Mr. Sickles that he has a prior order from the Secretary of War not yet countermanded, which he feels it his duty to obey."

I did not hear further from Mr. Sickles, and all remained quiet in camp until the return of Col. Stevens, who showed me an order from Gen. McClellan, obtained by Mr. Sickles, ordering the regiment to join his brigade as he had previously required. This order was at once promulgated, and some symptoms of mutiny were exhibited. I was requested by Col. Stevens to remain in camp for the night. I did so, and at 3 o'clock in the morning was out among the men endeavoring by every argument and entreaty to induce them to obey first the order, and afterwards seek redress; for I deemed it the duty of soldiers at every sacrifice and under every circumstance to obey the orders of their superior officers. Ten o'clock, the hour of march ordered came, but the men could not be prevailed on by any command or entreaty to strike their tents, and join "Mr. Sickles'" Brigade. Twelve o'clock came, and still they remained disobedient, the men replying to my urgent entreaties, that they would not serve under Sickles, and using many references to his past career, which it would be alike painful and disgusting to me to repeat here; and also demanding the carrying out of the order permitting them to go to New-York. All the commissioned officers, without exception, seconded the efforts of Col. Stevens and myself. There was no exception to the rule. In spite of our united exertions, it became evident that the ringleaders were fixed in disobedience, their passions of revolt against any connection with Sickles being additionally inflamed by drink. The Colonel concluded, therefore, to send to Gen. McClellan for aid, in preference to adopting the harsher military procedure of shooting down the disaffected spirits in the camp. The General at once sent the required aid and the regiment all obeyed the order to march except a few mutineers, who were at once placed under a guard of the United State Army and marched a mile from the camp, where the order was read designating their punishment. Although I am the last man to defend, in any shape or under any circumstances, disobedience of military orders, I felt it due to the character of the regiment to ask the Secretary of War to call a meeting of the Cabinet and Gen. McClellan, to consider such extenuating circumstances as the case afforded. After I had explained the fact that Sickles, who first issued this order, had no commission, and the humiliation which the regiment would feel in being connected with him, they sanctioned the removal of the regiment to the Brigade of Gen. King, and the Secretary of War, coming forward and taking my hand, said: "I consider the Cameron Highlanders as my own regiment and my especial care." The promulgation of this decision had the best possible effect, and under the command of that admirable officer Brig.-Gen. King, and the excellent Col. Stevens, I believe the regiment can now compare in efficiency and discipline with any other on the banks of the Potomac. For myself, being detailed in the flattering manner which the annexed letter shows, to raise another Highland regiment, to form a portion, I trust, of a Highland Brigade, I am now here on that duty, and shall spare no exertion or sacrifice to carry out that object in a mode to confer honor on our fatherland and the distinguished clansman who has intrusted me with this mission. My two sons I leave in the Seventy-ninth as hostages of the abiding feeling of regard and interest I shall ever entertain for the regiment.

I remain your obedient servant,
SAMUEL M. ELLIOT,
Col. Lochiel Cameron Highlanders, late Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-ninth Regiment.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 11,545 bbls. Flour, 150 bags Corn Meal, 29,548 bushels Wheat, 33,161 bushels Corn, 80 bushels Rye, 10,880 bushels Oats, 1,242 pkgs. Provisions, and 284 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 35 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning,850 bbls., including 636 bbls. Pots, and 214 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 10 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $27 50 ₱ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate inquiry prevails for such goods especially as are wanted for Western markets; holders freely meet the requirements of buyers; prices continue unsettled. Supplies are not large, and manufacturers are chiefly employed on Army goods. In Boston, business for three weeks past has exceeded expectation. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "Buyers from nearly all parts of the West and Kentucky have purchased to a fair extent during the week, and orders are also daily arriving from the West, which, with the activity in Army work, still the leading feature of the market, imparts more life to the business than parties could reasonably have looked for a month or two ago. The New-England trade are also purchasing to a fair extent and the British Provinces are taking full average supplies. Prices remain without change, and are well sustained for desirable goods. 2,500 cases were offered at auction during the week, and 1,166 sold at rather improved prices. The demand for California remains about the same as previously noticed. The advices from that market report no material change. No exports to San Francisco from this port the past week. From New-York the shipments have been 124 cases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	257	4,098
Since Jan. 1	69,293	138,024
Total	69,550	142,122

COAL—The market, here, is quiet; foreign is nominal in price; Anthracite is quoted at from $4 25@$5 ₱ ton. In Philadelphia, during the week, according to the *North American*, "The demand has fallen off, and the scarcity of vessels has had the tendency to restrict operations. We quote Schuylkill Red Ash at $3 40@$3 50; White Ash at $3 30@$3 35, and Lehigh at $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ ton. The shipments to the eastward have fallen off. In bituminous coal there is nothing doing."

COFFEE—The principal demand has been for Rio, of which kind 2,800 bags have been sold at 13½c.@15c. ₱ ℔., usual terms. Of Java, 250 mats changed hands at 20c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in demand, at steady prices, Sales 750 bales, on a basis of 22c. for Middling Uplands, ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to-day, for State and Western Flour. The assortment of shipping brands available is very poor, and export buyers experience great difficulty executing orders, especially for extra State. Prices of low grades are very firm. Trade brands are in very slack demand and are declining. Sales 11,850 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 35@$4 45, poor to choice extra State at $4 70@$5, mainly at $4 70@$4 80, afloat and delivered; rejected do. do., at $4 15@$4 40; Superfine Western at $4 35@$4 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, at $4 60@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 65@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$5 00; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 35	@$4 45
Extra State	4 70	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 35	@ 4 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@ 5 60
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 10
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 6 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 6 50

Southern Flour continues inactive and depressed. Sales 710 bbls., at $5@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$8 50 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet; sales 400 bbls. extra, at $4 70@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable, at $2 80 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply, and is stiffly held. The demand is fair for export. The reported sales reach 91,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western, inferior to very choice, at $1 20@$1 31; Amber Western, $1 17@$1 18; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 12@$1 16; damaged do., at $1 10; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 09@ $1 10; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1@$1 08½; Racine Spring, at $1 04; Chicago Spring, 96c.@$1 03½; Red State, poor to prime, $1 08@$1 15; new White Kentucky, at $1 20@$1 29 ₱ bushel. Corn is actively sought after, and being scarce, is firm; sales 76,000 bushels, at 46½c.@50c. for poor to very choice mixed Western; 51c.@52c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canadian, at 27c.@30c.; Western at [illegible]c., and State at 33½c.@34c. ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley have not varied.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 100 bales Bags, 425 ℔s. average, at 11½c., six months; 100 bales do. on private terms, and no heavy Bags now offering under 12c., six months. The stock in first hands, Sept. 1, was 4,876 bales, against 6,530 bales at this time last year. Sales also of 600 bales Gunny Bagging, closing at 9½c., cash, at which price 500 bales were sold. The stock in first hands, Sept. 1, was 36,780 bales, against 10,500 bales at this time last year.

HAY—North River is in slack request, at 35c.@60c. for new and old, chiefly the former, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in demand, at steady prices. We quote new at 22c.@28c.; last year's crop at 16c.@24c.; and crop of 1859 at 8c.@11c. ₱ ℔.

HEMP—Is quiet, and prices are generally nominal.

HIDES—Receipts have been very small, and sales moderate during the week. Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. review the business in the principal kinds thus: We have no particular change to notice in the general features of the market. Inquiries continue to be made by speculators and out-of-town buyers, but the advanced pretensions of holders restrict transactions. A number of tanners have been in the market, looking for coutracts, or small parcels to purchase on their own account, but the comparatively high prices demanded for Hides have compelled them in most instances to abandon their purpose. The trade, though watching the market with more attention than for some time, as yet manifest no disposition to purchase, and sales to them are extremely rare. The export movement still continues to a limited extent, 6,000 Vera Cruz having been shipped to Havre during the week, on account of importers. *Wet Salted Hides.*—The continued activity in the market for Oak Slaughter Leather has stimulated a fair inquiry from tanners for Domestic Slaughters, the disparity in their views and those of holders, however, preventing sales to a corresponding extent. For export, also, a moderate demand exists, but the low limits of most orders preclude the possibility of their being filled. Foreign descriptions and California continue firmly held above the views of buyers. *Upper Leather Stock.*—Considerable inquiry is made for this description, but as in the case with all kinds of Hides, the prices demanded and offered diverge widely. In Boston all the stock of African have been sent to tan for account of importers, but in the large stock held here we hear of no movement. We notice the arrival in Providence of 10,000 Zanzibars. Week's receipts, 882 Hides. Week's sales, 16,280 Hides, including 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 22¼ ℔s., at 16½c., cash, in bond; 1,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 ℔s., private terms, on speculation; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, 18 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 18 ℔s., private terms, on speculation; 1,700 Dry California, for Canada, 25 ℔s., 17c., six months, usual selection; 300 Dry Orinoco for Canada, 24 ℔s., 15c., six months, usual selection; 3,800 Dry South Western, 16 ℔s., private terms; 400 Dry Texas, 24 ℔s., 11c., cash, as they run; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 12 ℔s., on private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, at 50@70 ℔s., 5¾c., cash, for export; 2,530 City Slaughter, 55@70 ℔s., 5¾c.@6c., cash for export; 350 Western Slaughter, 65 ℔s., 6c., cash, for export; 1,500 W. S. Buenos Ayres Horse, shipped to Europe; 5,000 Dry Vera Cruz, shipped to Europe; The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 502,800, (same time last year, 314,100—year before, 244,500,) and 1,173 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 600 Horse, 7,500 E. I. Cow and Buffalo. Imports of Hides for the month of August were: 25,184 Hides, and 103 bales from foreign, and 12,903 from coastwise ports. Total, 38,084 Hides, against 85,144 during the same month last year, and 181,144 in 1859, and being the smallest importation for any month during the past fifteen years. Total importation from Jan. 1 to 1st instant, was 909,485 Hides, about 300,000 less than during the same period last year.

LEAD—Has been inactive here to-day. Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 3,500 pigs Galena, part at $5 50 cash, ₱ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Apprehensions of a further decline in the value of Red Leather have now passed away; with the advance of the season holders manifest a disposition to meet reasonable views of cash customers. Sales of the week have been about equal to the receipts. Prime middle and heavy are in good request at somewhat firmer rates. Oak Sole—Sales quite active, at our quoted figures. Considerable transactions are being continued for Army purposes. Week's receipts of Sole Leather, about 38,000 sides." We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 25c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Oak Light Southern, Good Heavy, 20c.@22c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 30c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good Heavy, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 14c.@15½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 17½c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good heavy, 17½c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 14c.@15½c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 17½c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 17½c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 13½c.@14½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 16½c.@17½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 16c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 9c.@11c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 21c.@23c; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@28c. ₱ ℔., on six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is in demand, at 69c. for Common. and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 96 hhds., in lots, including Porto Rico, at 32c.; English Island, at 29c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@24c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet, including Common Resin, at $4 75 ₱ 310 ℔s., and Spirits Turpentine, at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in very moderate request, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and prices are lower; sales, 900 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$14, chiefly at $14 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Lard has not varied; sales 575 tierces and bbls. poor to choice, at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ ℔. Beef is less sought after; sales since our last 280 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 8c.@11½c. for Western, and 9½c.@14½c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is pretty freely dealt in at 5c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 56 tcs., in lots, at $6 37½@$7 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—The week's movements in this line, Messrs. Hull & Co. sum up thus: "Goat—For Mexican considerable inquiry is made, but sales are restricted by the disparity in the views of buyers and sellers. Other descriptions are neglected. In Boston considerable activity is manifested, and large sales of Cape of Good Hope, Chilian, and Sandwich Islands have been made at advanced prices. About 50 bales Tampico and 90 bales Vera Cruz sold here on private terms. Deer continue in limited request at firm prices, but we hear of no sales. We notice the arrival of about 100 bundles Aspinwall, ex. *Magdalena* and *Xantho*."

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 4,245 bags and 3,500 pockets Calcutta Linseed at supposed $1 71½ ₱ bushel, cash. The article is generally held at $1 75 ₱ bushel, which rate is above the views of buyers.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at rising prices. Sales since our last, 2,300 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 6¾c.@8c., the inside price for very low grade, ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars are also actively sought after at buoyant rates. We quote Stuart's Loaf at 10½c.; best quality Crushed at 10c.; Circle A, Crushed, at 9⅞c. ₱ ℔., all cash.

TALLOW—Sales, 40,000 ℔s., at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., at 18½c.@19c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been rather light to-day, rates having been quoted firmer. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@10¾d.; Corn, 9½d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Lard, Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ ℔. For Havre—Flour, 80c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 23c. ₱ bushel. For Bordeaux—a brig, with Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 25c. ₱ bushel. For a safe port in the English Channel, a British bark, with corn, (24,000 bushels) in bulk, at 13d. ₱ bushel. For Bremen—Shoe Pegs, 300 bbls., at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Logwood, 30 tons, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; and Tobacco, 90 cases, at 22s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a brig, 1,800 bbls., to Rio Janeiro, $1 25; a bark, 414 tons, to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $21; a brig, 206 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, at a round sum; a British brig, 100 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,000; a schooner, 180 tons, to St. John, P. R., and back, $1,100; one, 244 tons, to Demerara and back, $1,700; a Br. schooner, 127 tons, to St. Jago and back, $1,000; a brig, 199 tons, to Havana, $1,600; a British schooner, 106 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,350; a British schooner, 100 tons, to a Windward Island, 90c. ₱ bbl.; a brig, 250 tons, to Cadiz; a bark, 385 tons, to Marseilles; a brig, 199 tons, to Gibraltar and a market; and a British brig, to St. Thomas, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 11
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Congress	New-York	Havre	Sept. 19
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 21
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at [illegible]
South Mails close at [illegible]
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) [illegible]
Eastern Mails close at [illegible]
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without *pain or danger*, can do so through the inhalation of *chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Post, [illegible], Webb, Worster, and others.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Howard Hotel, Nos. 174 and 176 Broadway,
New-York City, Sept. 4, 1861.

RETRENCHMENT BEING THE ORDER of the day, the proprietor of the Howard Hotel, desirous of keeping pace with the times, has determined to reduce the price of board from two dollars to *one dollar and fifty cents per day*. The same attention which has ever characterized the cuisine of this well-known business hotel will continue to be exercised as heretofore.
J. E. KINGSLEY.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a large, well-furnished room with board in a private family. To desirable parties terms would be exceedingly moderate. No objection to children. Apply at No. 198 East Broadway.

NO. 80 TENTH-STREET.—TO LET, TO GENtlemen only, parlors on the first floor, handsomely furnished; the house is centrally located, near 5th-av.; breakfast served in the apartments if desired; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR may be had with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A FEW SMALL FAMILIES CAN have furnished rooms and board at No. 264 10th-st., between 1st-av. and avenue A, on the most reasonable terms; a small parlor, bedroom and clothes-closet on the first floor to a gentleman and wife, $8, gas included. Persons returning from the country would do well to call and make their arrangements.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own-house, West 29th-st., near Broadway, would give pleasant accommodations and a home to two gentlemen willing to room together. Terms reasonable. Persons of religious habits preferred. Address Box No. 2,407, Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—NO. 105 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SUITE of rooms on the second or third floor with board; the house is first-class, and the situation really superior to any on the street, being opposite the church and open through to 15th-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, the second floor of a well-furnished house. A good arrangement can be made for the Winter. Apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, A teacher in a first-class young ladies' school in this City, wishes full board in a Christian family, where she can feel at home, and give lessons in French and music as partial or full payment for her board; location near Grammercy-park. Address N. E. Y., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL—Gentlemen may rent furnished rooms, with every convenience and comfort. Board if required. Or would rent a suite of rooms and the large front parlor on first floor to a family of adults who wish to live nicely and board. Inquire at No. 56 West 23d-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A WIDow lady, of respectability, living in a healthy location in Brooklyn, wishes to take one or two children to board on moderate terms. They will have all the comforts of a good home, and be kindly treated. Address Mrs. GOBBETT, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—WITH BOARD, in a private family, a parlor and bedroom elegantly furnished; also a large front room suitable for a single gentleman; house first-class, replete with all improvements. Apply at No. 284 State-st.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, with or without board, can now be had on application at No. 34 St. Mark's-place; house first-class, and a limited number of boarders taken. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST. —An entire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or small family. Address J. L., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square, elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board; terms moderate; house just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT AND permanent home, may obtain desirable rooms, containing every convenience, in suite or single, with board, at No. 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASant rooms on the second or third floor can be obtained, with board, in a small family, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING in Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y., 16 miles from the City, and on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a small family (French, American or Spanish,) with board, entirely on the Parisian style; the situation is extremely healthy, and there is plenty of shade; use of piano, and French lessons if required. Inquire of J. WOOD, Mount Vernon Station, or of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., where the map of place and house can be seen.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and fine large rooms at Linden Park. Terms very moderate during the Fall and Winter months. Only ten minutes' ride from landing. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address Mrs. C. H. RING, Cornwall.

BOARDING.—PERMANENT BOARD, AT A very pleasant place in the country, in Columbia County, New-York, can be obtained by inquiring of Dr. I. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., N. Y., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—SUMMER AND AUTUMN BOARD.—A few good rooms can be had at this well-known resort, 12 miles from New-York, direct by railroad. Inquire of JOHN H. ANDRUS, Esq., No. 46 Murray-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
(Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.
Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 79 Duane-st. The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.
The subscriber calls the attention of lot owners in this cemetery to his stock of Marble Monuments and Headstones, selling off below cost, at a sacrifice, to remove.
J. EDWARDS, 36th-st., near the entrance.

TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE —Steel wire, assorted numbers, covered or uncovered, best quality, at greatly reduced prices, for cash, at factory in South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per annum.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers, may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Everything was very quiet in the vicinity of Washington yesterday—not even a skirmish between pickets occurring to break the monotony. The rebels have made several movements recently, apparently with a view to congregating a larger force around Munson's Hill, though their force, as ascertained by a balloon observation yesterday, has not been increased. They yesterday receded on a line west from Ball's Cross-roads to the Chain Bridge, and our pickets took up corresponding advanced positions. It is believed, from information received in Washington, that a large portion of the rebel force at Manassas is being moved, but to what point is at present unknown.

An important order was yesterday issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN, providing for a better observance of the Sabbath in the National Army. He recommends that all work be suspended on that day, except in the case of an attack by the enemy or some other extreme military necessity; that no unnecessary movements shall be made; that the men shall, as far as possible, be permitted to rest; and that they shall attend Divine service after the customary morning inspection.

The Cincinnati *Press* of Thursday announces that an engagement took place on Sunday last in the Kanawha Valley, some miles beyond Gauly Bridge, which resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, under FLOYD, by the Eleventh Ohio and the Seventh Kentucky regiments. According to the *Press'* informant, the two regiments had been ordered to dislodge a small body of rebels who had intrenched themselves some miles from Gauly Bridge, and while on their way to the place designated, they were attacked by FLOYD, with a body of 2,500 men. Although taken somewhat by surprise, the National troops soon formed in proper order, and commenced such a deadly fire that the rebels were soon thrown into confusion and fled precipitately, leaving a large number of dead and wounded. They were pursued as far as practicable, and at last threw aside their arms in great numbers and sought the mountain paths and trails through the forest. The National troops captured about two hundred and eighty prisoners, and a large quantity of baggage and equipments, while their own loss was but trifling. The National troops appear to be again assuming the offensive throughout Western Virginia, and as we intimated a day or two ago, we shall probably not have long to wait before we hear of a decisive blow having been struck by Gen. ROSECRANS. The War Department yesterday received a dispatch from him, from the tone of which it is inferred that everything is going well with his command. He was on Friday located near Sutton Court-house, on the Elk River, a few miles above Summersville.

Our reports of the condition of Gen. FREMONT'S command are of the most gratifying character. St. Louis is represented to be a vast camp. Regiment after regiment is pouring in daily, and no doubt a movement will soon be made which will sweep MCCULLOCH, PILLOW, HARDEE, THOMPSON, PRICE, and all the other rebel leaders and their followers out of the State. It is estimated that Gen. FREMONT already has 70,000 men under him.

We have already published the rebel accounts of what has been termed by them the "bombardment of Galveston." The other side of the story has now appeared, embodied in the official report of Commander ALDEN to Flag Officer MERVINE, accompanied by a protest of the Foreign Consuls residing at Galveston, and the reply of Commander ALDEN. This account puts a decidedly different face on the affair from that which it previously bore. It appears that on the 3d of August as one of the tenders of the *South Carolina*, blockading the harbor, was returning from a short cruise to the southward, she passed near two of the rebel batteries, which opened fire upon her. Taken by surprise, she nevertheless answered the fire in a spirited manner, and after exchanging a few shots, hauled off, and reported the matter to Commander ALDEN. Thinking the action of the rebels might have been the result of misunderstanding or accident, he waited one entire day for an explanation, but none being offered, he stood in towards the batteries to give them an opportunity to repeat their former action. This they did; and after exchanging some dozen or fifteen shots with them, Commander ALDEN withdrew, not caring to injure the city, which was directly in range of his fire, and almost entirely unprotected. On the 5th inst., the foreign Consuls at Galveston sent a letter to Commander ALDEN, protesting against his action, which they denounced in terms unnecessarily harsh. Commander ALDEN'S reply recites the circumstances preceding and attending the "bombardment," and rebukes the Consuls in rather sharp terms.

It is reported from Fortress Monroe that the rebel steamer *Yorktown* is stationed about twelve miles above Newport's News, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade, which she will probably not obtain. She has been in course of preparation at Richmond for a long time, and is said to carry a very heavy armament. There was no later intelligence from Hatteras Inlet, though a steamer was hourly expected from there. The *Roanoke* had arrived from blockade duty off Charleston harbor, but brought no intelligence of importance.

Since the Union men in East Tennessee have been so hemmed in by the rebels that it has been almost impossible for them to communicate with their friends outside, special pains have been taken to create the impression that prominent Union men there have renounced their allegiance to the Government, and given in their adhesion to JEFF. DAVIS. Parson BROWNLOW, for instance, has been represented to have taken this course. We now find in the Cincinnati *Times*, however, a letter from a reliable man in East Tennessee, dated the 2d inst., in which this is positively denied by no less a personage than Mr. BROWNLOW himself. The envelope of a letter, written by him recently, was indorsed with the following words, which are worth remembering: "Let no man into whose hands this may fall believe for a moment I will desert the Stars and Stripes. They may hang me, rob and burn my possessions—be you assured. Let not their lying, traitorous tongues rob me of my good name."

An Engineer, residing in Newark, N. J., named EDWARD P. WILDER, was arrested yesterday, and is now one of the happy family in Fort Lafayette. Intercepted letters proved him to be in communication with the South, and he was engaged in constructing a rifle battery for the use of the rebels.

The scarcity of shipping lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn, and a rise in freights, checked export movements in Breadstuffs on Saturday; yet the changes in prices were not important. Holders of Cotton were very firm, but succeeded in disposing of only 750 bales. The transactions in Provisions were moderate; hog products, especially Pork, were depressed. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars continued in good demand, at full rates. Rice, Whisky and Molasses were quiet, as were also Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Spices, Hay, Hemp, Hides, Seeds and Whalebone. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hops, Tallow and Leather. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 502 vessels of all classes in port.

Prisoners of War.

Ten days ago, Gen. PRENTISS, who commands the Union forces in Southern Illinois, finding himself in possession of an inconvenient number of prisoners, dispatched a flag of truce to Gen. PILLOW to propose an exchange. The flag was received with unexceptionable courtesy by the hero of the misplaced ditch; its bearer treated with frank hospitality, and sent back with a satisfactory answer. The rebel General was only too happy to make the exchange, and doubtless by this time the barter has been effected. The consequence is, that instead of our Army on the Mississippi being weakened by having to maintain watch and ward over a few score worthless insurgents, it is relieved of that duty, and is reinforced by the return to its ranks of a large number of valuable soldiers.

We do not understand that the forces in the West constitute an independent organization, acting without regard to the Government at Washington. The President remains, we take it, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The National Army we conceive to be a unit, of which he is the supreme director. When, therefore, Gen. PRENTISS addressed his application to Gen. PILLOW for a mutual release of prisoners, we are authorized to believe that he acted with the approbation of the Government—a conviction which gathers strength from the fact that the transaction has not been repudiated or censured by the War Department, and that no indication of disapproval has found its way to the Press.

We have only now to hope that the action of Gen. PRENTISS inaugurates a distinct policy on the subject. In the barracks and jails of Richmond, several hundred Northern prisoners captured at Bull Run are confined, in circumstances of extreme discomfort, and are naturally solicitous for release. They are the flower of our Army on that battle-field, for they are the men who did not run away. Their families and dependents at home are suffering in their absence. In the forts about our harbor, a still larger number of rebels are entertained at a very serious cost to the Government; and these men are the coin with which, without the slightest difficulty, we can buy back our imprisoned soldiers. Heretofore the objections urged against an exchange have been that we had no prisoners to offer in trade, and that any exchange would operate as an acknowledgment that the rebels possess belligerent rights. The first point has been disposed of by the success at Hatteras Inlet. The second never deserved the slightest attention: and if it did, the act of Gen. PRENTISS has certainly set it at rest. *The first flag of truce displayed by any portion of our Army was an acknowledgment of the enemy's character as a belligerent.* Maj. ANDERSON made such an acknowledgment at Fort Sumter. Flags of truce have passed freely between Fortress Monroe, Yorktown and Norfolk. A flag of truce from the rebel lines was honored at Washington by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and its bearer was admitted to an interview with the Commander-in-Chief, President LINCOLN himself. After these transactions, nothing can be more idle than to contest the belligerent rights of the rebellion. If it possessed none, the prisoners we hold are entitled to immediate trial upon the charge of treason, and to acquittal, or to conviction and the punishment of death. These points admit of no controversy. And when conceded, and reinforced by the precedent now supplied us by Gen. PRENTISS, there no longer remains a semblance of reason why measures should not be taken to terminate the imprisonment of the Richmond prisoners, who otherwise, if the war be protracted, may remain in the hands of the rebels for years to come.

The measure becomes all the more urgent because of the disheartening effect of a contrary policy upon the enrollment of volunteers. There is no doubt whatever that the apprehension of a tedious imprisonment does more to prevent the rapid completion of regiments than any other single cause. The agents of treason, who are employed in discouraging enlistments, are known to use this argument more freely than any other. Why, they ask the proposed recruit, risk the chance of a long term of imprisonment in a tropical prison for the sake of the paltry pay the Government gives the soldier, while by waiting at home you may soon see the Government compelled to make peace with the Confederates, and see business restored to its previous activity? To such logic there is no answer; and that it is used constantly and effectively, we have the best assurances.

We have expressed the belief that Government will follow up the Western precedent by taking similar steps in favor of the captives in Virginia. Let the prisoners now in this harbor be sent to Fortress Monroe, and from the Fortress let a flag of truce be forwarded to Richmond, proposing an exchange. In the actual condition of the rebel commissariat, there is no doubt it will be eagerly accepted; and thus, by the sacrifice of a mere political phantasm, our brave fellows will obtain their liberty, and restore to hosts of unhappy people peace, comfort, and the means of livelihood. The measure cannot be too promptly executed.

THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK.—We publish to-day the official reports of Major STURGIS and Brig.-Gen. SIEGEL, of the battle of Wilson's Creek, (near Springfield, Mo.) These concise and lucid reports fully confirm the accounts given by our own correspondents, and by inferior officers, of the great spirit and courage displayed on that hard-fought field by the soldiers of loyal Missouri, of Iowa and Kansas. Less than four thousand of these bold Western men attacked an enemy counting six times their number, and engaged him in close and uninterrupted conflict for six hours—their thinned ranks ever again and again rallying and pressing forward with ever increasing vigor—driving the enemy from point to point in confusion—now scattering his forces in detail, and now, with desperate valor, engaging him along the entire line, "the enemy appearing in front in three or four ranks, lying down, kneeling, and standing, the lines of the combatants often approaching within 30 or 40 yards of each other"—now, after hours of hot and bloody work, while the battle still raged with unabated fury and the fortunes of the day began to look doubtful, with the gallant LYON at the head of his shattered force, swinging his chapeau and shouting to his men to follow him, pressing the enemy back until the field seemed clear—and then, even after that gallant soldier had gloriously fallen, unflinchingly maintaining their position and renewing the combat with greater fierceness than ever, till the enemy was precipitately driven from the field—leaving nearly three thousand of his number *hors du combat*. Nearly a thousand of our troops fell; and never fell a thousand heroes on a better-contested field. The remnant retired in order and at their leisure to Springfield. Missouri, Iowa and Kansas, the three uterine brothers of the Free West, mingled their blood in a common cause; and have surrounded themselves with a halo of immortal glory.

Of the fortunes and misfortunes of Gen. SIEGEL'S brigade, the commander gives full explanation.

Heavy Appropriations.

The Confederate Congress at Richmond have resolved to be equal to the emergency of their hopeful rebellion. They feel their deficiency in Naval power, and are determined to remedy it. They have, therefore, made vast appropriations for that arm of the service. They will soon be prepared to contest, with "the most favored nations," the supremacy of the seas. In order that the *late* United States may know what dangers are coming, we quote from the Richmond "special dispatches" to the Nashville *Union and American*, of the 28th ult:

> "Congress yesterday passed the Navy Appropriation bill. Among the appropriations are *one hundred thousand dollars, to purchase steamers.*"

"*Steamers*" is the word, in the plural number; whether there be three or thirty bought will depend, of course, upon the price of steamers, and the discretion of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy. Here is a fine opening for enterprising ship-owners. It is a pity Commodore VANDERBILT is precluded from selling anything to the Confederates, under the recent proclamation of President LINCOLN. He might dispose of several of his magnificent steam craft, and have the pleasure of fobbing a cool (decidedly *cool*) "hundred thousand dollars" of——Confederate Scrip. But in the absence of ability to deal with our loyal Commodore, we respectfully suggest to the Confederate Secretary of the Navy that he turn his attention to the *Warrior* and *Le Gloire*, the two celebrated iron-plated ships-of-war just built by England and France. These vessels would be about as useful now to the Confederates as any steamers that they could buy; and since they have grown desperate and mean to spend their money largely, why not invest their "hundred thousand dollars" in the best boats afloat?

But here is another Naval appropriation:

> "For repairing the steam frigate *Merrimac*, an iron-clad ship, and raising the ships-of-the-line *Columbus*, *Delaware* and *Pennsylvania*, and the brig *Dolphin*, twenty-five thousand dollars."

That is the largest contract that the Confederates have yet offered, and it will undoubtedly create a prodigious sensation among the shipwrights and ship-raisers of the country. The steam frigate *Merrimac*, "an iron-clad ship," (it sounds well to put in that cheerful description, although all that was the ship is gone save the lower half of its keel,) is to be so "repaired" as to be a shot and shell proof battery, wherewith the Confederates are to sink every man-of-war now blockading the Southern ports. This is the recent programme of the *Merrimac*, put forth by a Confederate scribe at Portsmouth; and twenty-five thousand dollars will doubtless do the work, leaving an abundant surplus to raise three great ships and a brig—among them the *Pennsylvania*, reckoned a heavy customer at best, when we owned and supported her.

Other appropriations were made on a similar grand scale, but we do not care to agitate our readers, or add to the National discouragement, by repeating them here. We shall only notice one other significant item in the bill, as a wholesome warning to Commodore STRINGHAM or any other reckless commander who shall dare invade the "sacred waters" of the Southern ports. It is this:

> "For constructing submarine batteries, for the destruction of the enemy's vessels, fifty thousand dollars."

Cruel Confederates! How can they meditate such inhuman conduct? Is'nt it enough that they build "masked batteries" by land, that they must add to the atrocity by preparing to send our fleets to Davy Jones' locker by similar contrivances at sea? Can't they be induced to forbear, or, at least, to mark their submarines by buoys, so that our ships may peacefully withdraw and confess themselves beat?

We have performed *our* duty. President LINCOLN sees the breakers ahead, and if he cannot get the National life-boats ready, let him, at least, prepare us a—*raft*. We shall then know we have "the right man in the right place."

The Southern Ports all Open.

It is with profound pleasure that we send word to our namesake across the waters—the *Times*, of London—that there exist greatly increased facilities of foreign commerce, at present, in the Southern Confederacy. The Richmond Congress, being incensed by the blockade, have lately passed an act of a startling character, and every English bottom will be interested in it. It is an act, so the Confederate newspapers describe it, "*to throw open the whole of the Southern coast* for the entry of vessels."

We did not hear the hinges creak when the ports flew open; but doubtless they are "open" now, (isn't it so ordained?) and all that the "vagrom" vessels in search of cotton have to do is to "go in." In proof of this opening of the Southern coast we have only to mention the fact that the *Pawnee* and *Monticello* found no difficulty in entering Hatteras Inlet recently; and encouraged by the Confederate Congress, who have laid themselves "open," in the sweeping language of their act, our vessels of war are preparing to penetrate many other points of the Southern coast. Our London cousin will do well to make a note of these movements. They promise well for an early and reasonable supply of cotton.

What the Coast Survey is Doing for Us.

The Coast Survey has hitherto been known to the public as a mysterious scientific body, endowed with apparently unlimited power of swallowing appropriations. These, annually renewed, at the rate of half a million or so dollars, have made tax-payers, non-appreciative of scientific undertakings, to groan bitterly in the inner man. It may be some consolation to these to know that the results of the labors of the survey are now proving of the greatest practical utility in connection with the projected system of naval operations along the Southern seaboard. It is easy to see how invaluable must be the results of the minute and accurate topographic and hydrographic surveys made by this corps and published in their charts and reports. Thus it is that a work of pure science, generously undertaken by the National Government at vast cost, for the protection of the pacific interests of commerce and navigation, is found to be a most effective arm for the National defence in time of war.

But the neatest thing of all is, that while the whole of the Southern coast has been surveyed, only a small portion of the results has been published, and the clerks of the bureau in Washington have for several months been engaged in reducing the millions of data in their possession to general results for the benefit of the Navy Department; so that the Administration has exclusive possession of this invaluable information, while the rebels are in the dark as to the true nature of the coast over which they claim control! In consequence, the Navy Department has been able to make a careful study of the whole seaboard, with a view to making the best use of such naval force as it has and may secure. We thus have at once the means of selecting the most advantageous points for a system of flank movements and the data for making the most efficient and economic use of the blockading squadron. For example, the holding of simply three inlets gives us the command over the whole of Pamlico Sound and the vast extent of adjoining waters and coasts! It is highly probable, while the rebels are vainly boasting of their power to capture Washington, Philadelphia and New-York, that Beaufort, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston may fall into our hands. All history shows the immense superiority which a power has in being able to command the enemy's sea coast. The great service rendered by the late Earl of Dundonald, in the war with France, when with only one ship under his command he kept a French Army of six thousand men watching him upon the Catalonian coast, is a case in point which we will do well to imitate as closely as possible.

It is due to mention that while the United States Coast Survey will, when finished, be the most detailed and accurate in the world, it is also the most economical. And though five or six millions is a large sum of money to have expended on a single undertaking, yet England, with her limited area and coast line, had spent, up to 1856, the sum of twelve millions of dollars in her trigonometrical and hydrographic survey!

Progress of the Age.

Among the items of news brought by the *Arago* is one that will be hailed with pleasure by all friends of free thought in this country. It is that Protestants are to be permitted to open schools in France. Thus does the Emperor give anew the assurance that his "policy is progress;" and France is made illustrious by the embodiment of the principle in her own social life.

In his Italian policy, which seemed so much an enigma to the Courts of Europe, the Emperor merely had hold of the fundamental principle of American republicanism—that every people should be permitted to choose their own form of government and rulers. The Italian revolution is simply a blow at legitimacy, at "the divine right of Kings," and an assertion of the plainest dogma of democracy. LOUIS NAPOLEON was and is the ally of GARRIBALDI—no more, no less.

Having familiarized the mind of France with popular and national rights, in his handling of the Italian revolution, and begotten in his people a hearty dislike of the Roman hierarchy, the Emperor takes the opportune moment to enlarge the boundaries of free thought in France by tolerating Protestant schools. In the merely educational domain, the ecclesiastics of the Roman Church can, with less semblance of propriety, seek to intrude their violent opposition. But the end of Protestant liberty is effectually gained, nevertheless. For the school is but the nursery of the Church. Freedom in the schools carries freedom of intellect and conscience; "just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." The Emperor has no need to add at present to his code of civil polity. He has vindicated national liberty, in securing to Italy the right to choose its own Government, and to seek peace and power in Unity. He has pronounced in favor of individual liberty, by securing to his own people the right to educate the mind and heart, free from the iron-rule of ecclesiastical dogmas. These great principles will permeate the body politic, and displace the obsolete ideas of despotism in Church and State. They will reform society and Governments on the continent of Europe, and put LOUIS NAPOLEON at the head of all modern statesmen and lawgivers. It is a grand appeal he is making—that man with an iron crown upon his brow, and an iron sceptre in his hand—in favor of the rights of Nations and the liberties of the Peoples. But he appeals against those who persecuted him, the effete tyrannies of thrones, to those that made him, the robust people of France.

It is difficult to see how the Emperor of the French, with such a record as he is making of devotion to enlightened Progress, can fail to sympathize with the Government of the United States in its great struggle with anarchy and barbarism. He counseled and defended a united Italy. Why should he favor or promote a dissevered Republic in America? In territory our Union is physically one and indivisible. In population we are homogeneous—in political principles identical. In one institution only, which is social and political, [illegible] France and abhorrent to England, seeks to subvert a Government, demand recognition from the nations, hold the best of them in homage by a pretended power over their industry and wealth. Is it "progress" to bend before this barbaric tyrant and anarch? Will the Emperor of the French, after enfranchising a continent by the grandeur of his principles, himself become the adherent of Slavery? It is impossible to believe it.

Freedom of the Press.

For the Journal of Commerce.

A free Press is the cause of great good. Even a licentious Press is far better than a Press which is enslaved, because, in the former case both sides may be heard, but in the latter they cannot. A licentious Press *may* be an evil, but a fettered Press *must* be so.

This is unquestionably true as a general principle, and is most thoroughly and firmly interwoven into the political creed of every free people. Freedom of the Press rests on precisely the same basis as freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, freedom of industry,—the full and unfettered right of every individual citizen to seek his own happiness and prosperity in any way which does not infringe the rights or the happiness of anybody else. It is secured to us by the Constitution, and by the unanimous and resistless sentiment of the community. Our people would never tolerate any abridgement of any of these essential and fundamental personal rights,—rights of speech, of opinion and of action,—except in presence of some overwhelming public necessity:—and this is precisely the case now presented.

The Government has, to a certain and very considerable extent, curtailed the freedom of the Press, as well as the freedom of individual opinion and action—and no one can fail to see, in spite of the clamorous outcries of the parties upon whom the interdict falls, that the people thoroughly and heartily approve the act. But this does not by any means imply that the people have become indifferent to their personal rights. It only shows that they are willing to waive those rights for a time, in order to save the Constitution and the Government, from which alone they have any security for those rights in all time to come. Such temporary sacrifices, for the sake of permanent advantages, are of everyday occurrence. That man would be thought a fool who should let his house burn up and perish in the ruins, rather than abandon its shelter for an hour. His *right* to its shelter is perfect; but an Engine Company would have little hesitation in hustling him out and depriving him of his rights, until they could extinguish the flames. A man has a right to smoke a cigar—but not in a powder-magazine. Speech is free—but no man can exercise that freedom in persuading soldiers to desert—or in bargaining for murder, theft or any other crime. Every general principle, in political science, has its limitations—every right, its exceptions. The existence of the Government is in peril; it would be madness to permit men, out of regard for personal freedom, to do or say anything which should aid the work of its destruction. Self-preservation is the first law of Governments, as well as of individuals—and so long as the necessity exists, all minor rights and duties must be held subordinate.

There is no danger to freedom or to personal liberty from this. When the exigency which compels their suppression has passed away, the people will demand their restoration. The alacrity with which they surrender them for the moment must not be taken as an indication of indifference to them. It shows, on the contrary, that they value them too highly to risk their *permanent* destruction, by an unwillingness to waive them for a little time. If this Government is overthrown, civil and political liberty must perish with it. The only guarantee we have for these rights is the Constitution; and the surest way to preserve *them* is by maintaining *it*. The temporary surrender of these rights is a small price to pay for their permanent and perpetual enjoyment.

What is Our Greatest Need?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A word or two, if you please. What is our greatest want at the present moment? I answer, it is men—armed, disciplined men. With twice the number now on the Potomac, there would be no rebel force to menace us. We require an overwhelming body of men. We need an immense force held in reserve for any contingency. Have we got it? Far from it. We find it hard to enlist for the immediate demand. Where is the remedy? Not in the cause; that's good enough; but in the inducements we offer to volunteers. War is not their calling they have already a living, without risk of life, and their families depend upon their daily exertions. Now comes the appeal for their efforts in the tented field or in the bloody fight. *Assure them of part pay in advance*, of a bounty at the end of the war, (this they now have,) *and of a pension to their families in the event of their death.* Endeavor to repair to their several households the absence of the soldier, and he will enlist for the war, with all its uncertainties. He looks to the country for which he fights to see if it comes up to his views in this all-important matter. He has assumed certain responsibilities in life as binding upon him as any obligations possibly can be. He would be an unworthy son were he to seek an opportunity to evade them. His patriotism beats high; he acknowledges true fealty to his beloved country; his cheek crimsons with emotion at the indignities she has encountered from her professed friends; and he burns to be one of the many gallant spirits who stand forth ready to efface these stains, if need be, with their blood. But he is oppressed with the thought of his family. What will become of them if I fall? I have nothing; my daily labor is their daily support. Here you see the native hue of resolution is sicklied over with the pale cast of thought. But let that family become, in a sense, the family of the country; let the country for which the head of it is fighting adopt them, provide for them; then would the hardy yeomanry of our land, with their stalwart frames, stand forth an exceeding great Army, invincible to the shock of battle as the rocks and hills from among which they sprang. Then would the ranks be swelled from every trade and profession alike, from high and low, town and city, from every class and party, without distinction. The banner now and ever the emblem of all that is near and dear to us, would be borne aloft, no matter what might befall its brave defenders, for they fight with the assurance that their blood is shed in the noblest of causes, and is at once the seal and covenant of their own and their country's faith.

> "How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
> By all their country's wishes blest,
> When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
> Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
> She there shall find a sweeter sod,
> Than fancy's feet have ever trod."

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 6, 1861. H. B. F.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At about 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, as Mr. BRUNGER, of No. 88 East Thirty-first-street, was riding in a light wagon, near the Eighth-avenue, in the grounds of the Central Park, his horse became frightened and ran into the cut in Eighty-sixth-street, overturning the vehicle and fatally injuring Mrs. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, of No. 118 Sullivan-street, who was riding with Mr. BRUNGER at the time. The Central Park Police took her to the residence of the keeper of the Receiving Reservoir, in Eighty-fifth-street, where she soon after expired. Mr. BRUNGER escaped unhurt. Mrs. CAMPBELL was the mother-in-law of Mr. EMANUEL WHITE, of the Central Police office, and about 60 years of age.

The War Powers of the Constitution—[illegible] Problems—Impossibility of a Confederation—The True Idea of the National Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

THE BEECHES, September, [illegible]

The proclamation of Gen. FREMONT brings [illegible] to a new chapter in the war of rebellion [illegible] brings us where we ought to have been six months ago. It brings us to the consideration of [illegible] problems—not only those connected with the war, but with the *future condition of this country*. Among these are the two great points of [illegible] Rights and Negro Slavery. Having always [illegible] doctrines on these subjects different from [illegible] seemed to be the public opinion of my countrymen, I have had no opportunity of acting out [illegible] hardly of expressing my views. Allow me, [illegible] on the occasion of FREMONT'S order, to state [illegible] opinions—which, if they are the views of a minority, it is of a minority strong in its convictions and consistent in its principles. I hold that [illegible] Confederacy is an impossible Government [illegible] great nation. It will do for small States, like those of Greece, or the Cantons of Switzerland, but for a great nation, extended over an immense extent of territory, it is impossible. I hold, therefore, that to construe the term "State Rights" in the Constitution, so as to mean what the Southern politicians mean and call the rights of sovereign States, is to lay the foundation of a certain and inevitable revolution, separation and destruction. You may probably agree with me in this when you see to what sad results we are brought by the opposite doctrine.

But I hold further, that the Convention of [illegible] intended to make a *consolidated Government*; [illegible] if the Constitution be rightly read, it actually [illegible] so. I here defy any one to prove, by the Constitution, that the States have a single attribute of sovereignty. If there was a doubt on this [illegible] originally, there could be none under the decisions of the Supreme Court. For it has taken [illegible] the great State of New-York the power to [illegible] an exclusive privilege to a steamboat company [illegible] from the State of Massachusetts the power to command its own militia—and from the [illegible] Ohio the power to tax even a corporation [illegible] by Congress. The Government of the United States is, therefore, a National Government, entirely beyond the power of the States constitutionally to control, restrain, or interfere [illegible]. The idea of a Confederacy, or of State Rights, in any sense opposed to the power of the [illegible] Government, is in the highest degree absurd.

If this fundamental principle be true, Slavery, being a mere creature of local laws and local customs, could not *constitutionally* be made an instrument upon which to found any National legislation, beyond that of representation and taxation, strictly and definitely defined in the Constitution. I hold then that these are necessary *corollaries* of that principle: First, that the National Government has no right to *extend* Slavery beyond the original States. Second, that the Army and Navy of the United States, being merely National instruments, have no right to acknowledge Slavery at all, or act upon it. In other words, I hold that the commander of a National fortress, when a man comes to him, white, black, yellow or red—has no right to assume from his color, that he is not free, or that he is not an American citizen. On the contrary, he is bound to treat all men as free, and all men as entitled to the common rights of men, till he knows the contrary, and under no circumstances should he acknowledge Slavery by hiring them of their masters or delivering them up. The Commander of an Army is not the Marshal of a Court, or the constable of a Justice of the Peace. He acts under the President of the United States, and is amenable to him alone for his conduct. Third, the War Power, I hold, constitutionally overrides all others. Why? Because the War Power is put forth in self-defence, and in such a necessity which knows no law. Let no one start. This is no new idea. You recollect the famous speech of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS on the annexation of Texas, in which he declared that Congress could abolish Slavery under the War Power. Certainly, I would not exercise that power just now. But it exists as one of the instruments of warfare.

Such are the principles I hold, and hold also to be strictly consistent with the Constitution. I come now to the proclamation of FREMONT. He found Missouri in a state of anarchy which has seldom had a parallel. It is not the war of armies but the war of predatory excursions, which amount to little less than robbery and piracy. In the condition of things he declares Missouri under martial law; that rebels shall be tried by a court-martial, and if convicted, shot; and the *slaves of rebels shall be declared free men*. Whatever success we may desire Gen. FREMONT to have in the suppression of rebellion, we do not wish to attain that success by any direct violation of the Constitution. We fight for the maintenance of a Government whose principle is the support of human rights; whose conduct must be strictly within constitutional limits; and whose results have heretofore been blessings to mankind. Such a Government is a priceless good to the human race, and for such a Government it is good and honorable to fight. [illegible] suspend it, by proclaiming martial law over a State? If it be a military necessity, and if the American people understand that such measure shall be temporary and limited to the necessity.

On the principles I have stated above, the Government (which is supposed to act through Gen. FREMONT) has ample power to put a State under martial law, or abolish Slavery in the path of the Army. But, lest any one should suppose this power restricted to these general principles, let me say,—that the Constitution has made *specific provision* for the *very case of Missouri*. The case of Missouri is that of *domestic violence, insurrection, and the usurpation of a foreign Government*. Now, please turn to the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution, and you will see in it that the United States are bound to guarantee every State a *Republican* Government, and protect them against *invasion* and against *domestic violence*. What are the facts? The Government of Missouri is *usurped* by the rebel Government of JEFF. DAVIS. The State is *invaded* by troops from Arkansas and Tennessee, and it is in the midst of *domestic violence*. The very case, supposed by the Constitution, for the interference of the United States, has arisen. Congress has invested the President with full power to act, and now this power of the Constitutional Government is put forth.

I never expected to see it—I never thought to see folly so great, or crimes so awful. I had read in history of the moral insanity which overthrew the Jews; the terrible crimes by which Rome—the pirate of nations—was cast into ruins; the desolations which came over classic Greece; and of the revolutions by which France was torn up by its roots. But I saw that there were causes. But what *cause* could the Southern people have to overturn a Government which was their strength and their glory, and their only political good. There is a species of *dementation* which seems to affect whole peoples and nations, which seems to be this secession. We see officers educated at West Point become traitors, the sanctity of an oath coolly treated as nothing, men fight a duel for their imaginary honor, and kindly, generous women converted into the most mean and pitiful spies, how can we account for it but by a revolution in the minds of men? What EDMUND BURKE said of the French Revolution is equally true of this. In his letter to Lord Lauderdale he says:

"This revolution seems to have extended even to the constitution of the mind of man. It has this of wonderful in it, that it resembles what Lord Verulam says of the operations of Nature. It was perfect, not only in all its elements and principles, but in all its members and its organs from the very beginning. It furnishes the only pattern ever known, which they who admire will instantly resemble."

This sudden and extraordinary insanity has rendered necessary extraordinary remedies. The powers of the Constitution, which have so long been dormant that they were scarcely supposed to exist, are now called forth to perform the functions which our wise and good fathers intended they should do. They knew human nature remained the same, and its volcanic passions were ever ready to burst forth in torrents of destruction, and gave the Government constitutional power to suppress them. Now we behold this mighty machine of Government moving on with majestic power to suppress the insurrection of human passions. God, in his infinite mercy, give it success! And when the victory shall come, and he shall crown us again with blessings, shall we ever forget the cause by which this folly was wrought? Shall we forget that the negro must go forth from his house of bondage? Shall we wait for the outstretched arm and mighty hand, by which God says to the oppressed in every land, "Let my people go!"

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Incidents of the Fight at Hatteras Inlet—The Oath Administered to Recruits—Sale of Secession Badges and Emblems Stopped in Baltimore.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 6, 1861.

From a gentleman in the service, and who was on board the steamer *Adelaide* during the engagement at Hatteras Inlet, I have the following facts and incidents: He says that the safe and admirable manner in which the approach to the forts was made by the expedition, was in a great measure due to the newly-appointed sailing master of the *Minnesota*, Capt. FRENCH, who is now in Brooklyn with Commodore STRINGHAM. It will be remembered that he was captain of the brig *S. B. Martin*, of Philadelphia, which was run ashore and destroyed by one of the rebel privateers. He was taken into Hatteras Inlet and confined in the fort five days. During the passage up the Inlet, he was allowed the liberty of the deck, and as they sounded their way into port, he availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded to ascertain the exact depth of water, &c., the entire way. He also was permitted to walk about the forts, and, without exciting suspicion, took particular note of everything connected with the construction and strength of the fortifications which could in any way benefit an assailing party. After being retained five days, and not being considered a prisoner of war, he was released and sent under a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe, from whence he came to this city and on to Philadelphia. His statement to the underwriters of the brig he had lost, and the valuable information he was enabled to impart respecting the waters of Hatteras Inlet and the Forts at that point, commanded their attention, and they recommended him to Government and sent him on to Washington. Government duly appreciating the value of his information and services, at once apppointed him a sailing-master, and dispatched him to Norfolk. He was received by Commodore STRINGHAM and appointed sailing-master of the flag-ship. The result of the accurate information he was enabled to impart has been seen. There are from 18 to 20 feet of water inside the bar, and one of the finest harbors on the American coast is found there. The water is as smooth as in the basin at Brooklyn. There is no doubt many supplies have reached the rebels at this point, as there has been nothing but an occasional passing Government vessel to obstruct entrance, and a person once entering the harbor would have no difficulty in finding his way in a second time.

There are at least five ports, my informant states, between Savannah and St. John's, Florida which are not known by Government as ports of entry, and in which there is a depth of eighteen to twenty feet of water, and which afford a safe retreat to privateers, as well as other vessels.

The character of the New-York "Zoo-zoos" was not lost sight of upon the landing of the Hawkins' Zouaves. They had not been on shore at Cape Hatteras an hour before one of them had found a horse and was galloping him up and down the beach.

The rebels could have retreated the night the troops landed, safely and without opposition, but there was a growth of trees between them and the force landed upon the beach, and the leaders told the men that at least five thousand National troops would be upon them if they attempted it. The trees themselves would have concealed their retreat had the attempt been made.

The idea seemed to prevail among the rebel soldiers that they would surely be hung were they ever taken by the Government troops, for when they arrived on board the *Adelaide*, after being captured, they inquired with great eagerness if they were to be hung immediately. They stated that while the bombarding was at its height, and Fort Clark had been silenced, the bomb-proof building was crowded with men, while others, unable to get shelter, escaped the terrible shower of balls that were falling everywhere about them by crawling upon their bellies out of the range of the firing.

Among the articles brought away as trophies were two old officers' swords, which, judging from their style and finish, must have been a hundred years old; knives made from large files were also picked up, ground down to an edge on both sides and pointed like a dagger. Axes were also picked up, showing by their appearance they had not been in their possession long, and the card upon them indicating that they came from a firm in Baltimore. Many of the muskets captured are the Government flint-locks altered to percussion. Among the papers found was the following oath of allegiance, certificate of enrollment, &c., which had been made out but not signed by the parties represented:

"STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *County of Hyde.*—I, J. AUG. RAY, born in Masten County, in the State of North Carolina, aged twenty-two years, and by occupation a merchant, do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this twentieth day of July, 1861, as a soldier in the State troops of North Carolina, for the period of the war, unless sooner discharged by proper authority; do also agree to accept such bounty pay, rations and clothing as are or may be established by law. And I, J. AUG. RAY, do swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the State of North Carolina, and to the constitutional powers and authorities which are or may be established for the government thereof, and maintain and defend the Constitution of the State; and I do further swear that I will obey the orders of the Governor of the said State, and the orders of the officers that are or may be set over me, according to the rules and discipline of war. So help me God."

Sworn and subscribed to at Hatteras, this 20th day of July, 1861, before ———."

Then follows the affidavit of the Surgeon:

"*I certify on honor*, that I have carefully examined the above-named recruit, agreeably to the general regulations of the Army, and that in my opinion he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity, which would in any way disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

———, Examining Surgeon."

Certificate of Recruiting Officer:

"*I certify on honor*, that I have minutely inspected the recruit, J. AUG. RAY, previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted: that to the best of my judgment and belief he is of lawful age: and that in accepting him, as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the regulations which govern the recruiting service. This soldier has blue eyes, dark hair, light complexion, is six feet two inches high.

———, Recruiting Officer."

All secession prints, badges, devices, neck-ties, rosettes, &c., were suppressed in this city yesterday, by order of the Provost Marshal. A number of refractory venders and shopkeepers were locked up, but afterwards released upon their promise to discontinue the sale of the obnoxious articles. This action of the Marshal is commended by the lovers of the Union and of law and order, and it is hoped that other reforms of a like nature will follow, which will quench the secession fires in this city.

The Fortress Monroe boat *Adelaide* took down more soldiers last evening for that place. A large number of Government horses have passed through this morning for Washington.

ARGUS.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

The Tone of the French Press on American Affairs—The Emperor Keeps his own Secrets—Liberty not to Lose—The Rumors of Europe—Dancing on a Volcano—The Emperor Busily Planning—The Roman Balistae and Greek Fire to be Applied in Modern Warfare—New Cavalry Tactics and Armament—A Grand Invention—The Aeronef or Air-Ship—A Mighty Problem Solved—Life and Humors of Paris—Adventures of the Siamese Embassy—They Study Medicine and sit for their Portraits.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

You are, probably, tired by this time of the comments of the French Press on American affairs. The general tide of their opinions is by no means such as the universal and well-known hostility of the French people of all classes to human Slavery would have induced us to expect. The secret motives of their curious attitude toward the Government of the American Union are best known to the Emperor, who has his own peculiar way of moving on the political chessboard. Let us, at all events, hope that the cause of human liberty is not about to suffer, but that, out of the storm and darkness, will dawn a new and brighter era.

With this sincere trust I dismiss all vain attempts at explanation of the Imperial policy in reference to transatlantic affairs, being convinced that one man only knows anything about it, and that, when he reveals it, his new development will be as masterly and as beneficial to the general cause of progress as the rest of his international acts have been, notwithstanding the gloom that, at first, enshrouded them.

Leaving this topic to those who will profess to be better informed respecting the secrets of the Tuileries, let me pass on to other lighter themes, for I confess that, from this point of observation, the spectacle of conflict and discord now presented by our once happy and harmonious country sickens my inmost soul.

Amid the rumors of new wars and new alliances heard on every side around us, the peculiar social life of France still retains all its novelty and vivacity, nor does a day elapse without adding some new trait to the thousands already recorded by the traveler and the *feuilletonist*.

The famous phrase "*Nous dansons sur un volcan*" has been claimed, I believe, by M. DE SALVANDY, by whom it is said to have been addressed to LOUIS PHILIPPE, then the Duke of Orleans, at a grand ball given to the King of Naples, on the very eve of the July Revolution. The phrase was doubly appropriate then. Whether it would be so at all now, I leave the reader of this day's continental news to judge. Naples is still certainly volcanic, in all senses of the word, and the agony of the new Kingdom of Italy is not yet over. From Hungary come redoubled mutterings of revolt, DEAK, in this instance, filling, as well as he may, the part once sustained by KOSSUTH. From the remotest confines, as well as from the comparatively near interior of Russia, the intelligence of trouble is most truly formidable. Whole districts in European Russia are in a condition bordering upon insurrection relative to questions of labor, taxation and military conscription, while away on the far borders of the Asiatic realm, the Cossacks are abandoning the Czar's service, and the people of the Caucassus murmur the word "Republic." At home here, the condition of some of our manufacturing districts portends commercial disaster and consequent disorders; and from our English neighbors over the Channel, the news is to much the same purport. South eastward, war is actually raging, and battles have been fought with varying success between the Turks and Montenegrins.

Our Emperor, while apparently devoting himself more than usual to the pursuit of relaxation and health, in his favorite Summer haunts, is nevertheless, continually occupied with schemes and preparations which betoken either an apprehension of some grand combined attack on France, or a fresh movement of his own genius on some gigantic scale.

Among the other curious speculations with which the Emperor is occupied is the examination of the ancient *balistes* and battering-rams, mounted on towers, with a view to their use in the siege operations of modern warfare, as an adjunct to artillery. He has perfectly succeeded, heretofore, in his experiments on rifled steel cannon and steel-clad ships; and the "best-informed" among his military courtiers declare that we are soon to hear of a revival in the use of Greek fire and machinery for hurling vast explosive masses of stone or metal at short range.

The new cavalry manœuvres just introduced and now regularly practiced in the French Army, promise to mark an epoch in that branch of the service as distinct as the period illustrated by the rise of the Zouaves and *Tirailleurs Indigénes* in the infantry wing. But I must not omit an entirely new and startling invention which, if successful, must necessarily change the face of war as well as of commerce. The parties introducing it are men of respectability, of practical acquirements and undoubted integrity. With these favorable circumstances to recommend them to notice, their invention has made a great sensation, and the *gobemouches* of the capital are all in excitement. Of course, the most wonderful exaggerations are put forth concerning the new discovery, but, apart from these, the real affair is surprising enough and well worthy of serious examination. Should it pass muster, another perplexing problem in the advance of human control over the elements is gloriously solved.

Following the inventor's choice, I shall call the new machine

"THE AERONEF OR AIR SHIP."

Some time ago the *Patrie* published an article on aerial navigation, written by Mr. E. LIAIS, an astronomer of distinction. With much and profound scientific erudition, Mr. LIAIS demonstrated the possibility of navigating the air. The arguments he thus set forth were so plausible that another inventor, named DE PONTON, was thereby encouraged to proceed with a work on which he had been engaged for some years. This he has at length completed and patented, under the name of the Aeronef, or Air Ship.

M. DE LA LANDELLE, who has made quite a reputation in the walks of literature, and is, at the same time, an experienced naval officer, has aided M. DE PONTON with his scientific knowledge and his pen by the production of a volume entitled *Naval Life*, in which he has devoted a whole chapter to the air ship.

A close examination makes it apparent that M. DE PONTON's ruling idea, in the new invention, has been the principle of the ascending horizontal screw, illustrated in the toy called a spiralissere. Upon this invention which, years ago, M. DE PONTON thought was about to solve the problem of aerial navigation, but which was passed over in silence, he went to work with such success that he has at length produced the machine he now terms the Aeronef.

LA LANDELLE thus meets the main objection urged against the idea of traversing the air by the aid of artificial wings, viz.: the great expanse that would have to be given to those wings:

"Let us observe that the bee, the drone-fly, the beetle, and most of the coleoptera, fly with wings that are quite small in relation to the size of their bodies, under the sole condition of moving them rapidly enough to produce the buzzing sound that attends their flight.

On the other hand, the eagle, the swallow, the pigeon, can fly with wings that are large, compared with their bodies, by scarcely moving them at all. The butterfly, which beats the air but very gently with its wings, is provided with a colossal pair.

To sum up, then, since rapidity of motion may supply the place of dimensions and dimension the place of rapidity, procure the force to move your wings with sufficient rapidity and their size may be reduced to the most convenient proportions."

But the strength of the human body is not sufficient to supply this force. However, we have other forces at our disposal, such as steam, gas, compressed air, carbonic acid gas, electric propulsions, etc.

"This motor, whatever it may be," adds DE LA LANDELL, "placed in a receptacle, or rather upon a platform surrounded with balustrades, communicates a motion on the one hand to the mechanism which causes the double set of ascending wings to play horizontally, and, on the other, to an independent machine which works a propeller.

This propeller, as will be readily divined, is a screw. It works precisely like the screw of a ship; it is arranged like the wings of a windmill, and, in revolving, it causes the Aeronef to advance in a direction imparted by a light vertical steering oar in the shape of a rhomb, turning on its longest diagonal axis and placed at the extreme rear of the apparatus.

Another light helm or steering oar placed horizontally acts during the ascent and descent.

The Aeronef will not, like the air-balloon, soar away among the clouds, but will, on most occasions, rise only a little distance, and it is this peculiarity which renders it especially useful as a life-saving machine.

When it is once sufficiently elevated, and the ascensional screws turn only just enough to keep the Aeronef at its proper aerial height, or, in other words, enough to balance its weight, greater force can be applied to the propelling screw.

Is it required to descend, the ascensional screws cease to move and become parachutes, while the propeller and the two steering oars, suitably managed, conduct the aeronaut to the precise spot where he desires to alight.

According to the calculations of M. GUSTAVE DE PONTON, an Aeronef that may be contained in a cylinder of ten metres* maximum diameter, and six or even five minimum, would carry, including the weight of the apparatus, four hundred kilogrammes† without requiring a velocity of quite two and a half revolutions per second to be imparted to the ascensional screws.

Supposing it to have a velocity of five revolutions per second—a very improbable but by no means absurd extreme—it would be capable of raising 2,200 kilogrammes.

Experience only can demonstrate the correctness of these calculations, but it would seem, at first sight, that the speed of two and a half revolutions can be attained without too great an expenditure of force, and consequently with a motor light enough for the ascension of the apparatus.

This amounts to saying that the problem already solved by mechanical skill awaits only the aid of some sufficient physico-chemical force, in order to attain its perfect development, and, Heaven be praised, the resources of modern science are of marvelous fecundity.

In the motionless atmosphere, the Aeronef will greatly excel the speed of the storm, which is forty-six metres per second. And in this we must compute the resistance of the air, which increases at first as the square, and then as the cube of the rate of speed.

When the machine proceeds with the current of air, the velocity of the wind is necessarily to be added to that of the Aeronef.

When proceeding directly against the current of air, the swiftness of the Aeronef would be diminished by the sum of the velocity of the wind.

The lateral current of air, more or less oblique, would diminish the velocity in time, since it would lengthen the space to be traversed by rendering it necessary to correct the side-drift by means of the helm.

The Aeronef, in fine, even when managed with the greatest prudence, and without forcing its machinery in the least, would be the most rapid system of locomotion ever employed by man."

Now, however we may regard this invention, and the brilliant future predicted for it by M. LA LANDELLE, the very thought of sailing in safety through the air, with even the speed of ordinary navigation, is a magnificent thing. And all this, too, only to begin with—for who can foresee the ultimate result of such an invention?

The first railroad engineer probably never dreamed that trains of from twenty to thirty huge cars should one day be whirled along at the rate of as many miles per hour, and who, in the first rude essays of the printing press and the camera-obscura, could have foreseen the miracles they are now daily achieving.

Should the Aeronef, then, do no more than creep through the air at first, provided that it should but sustain itself and the freight deposited on its platform, living or dead, it will be welcomed by mankind as another triumph over the elements—another agent of happiness and civilization.

In addition to this interesting application of mechanical science, there are two other grand topics of improvement in which France especially is deeply interested, viz.: The tunneling of Mount Cenis and the canalization of the Isthmus of Suez. The direction in which these great undertakings look is plain enough to the eye of the historical student, and I propose to give you some new and interesting facts concerning them in my next letter.

But a word for Paris itself. The deluge of rain which, a few days since, inundated the streets of this seething city, has ceased, and the suffocating heat that occasioned or accompanied it has subsided. With no small joy, I add that the thousands of boarding-school boys and students who have monopolized our public swimming baths, nearly all Summer, have gone off on their annual vacation, and the bathing places of the Pont Royal and Deligny are a little more accessible. We can take our plunge and our paddle in the flowing water, now, without the danger of being kicked to death by *la Jeune France*. Until this blessed hegira of the boys, all bathers who sought clean water and tranquillity were obliged to escape to some remote spot on the banks of adjacent rivers, by means of railroad conveyance, and so great was the rush of the eager-to-be-washed, that more than once the iron-hinged locomotive has given out for want of strength and breath.

A few of our dashing "golden youth," belonging to the Imperial Yacht Club, have sailed away in a gallant little craft for the far North Seas, in rivalry, perhaps, of Lord DUFFERIN's celebrated cruise; but, at least, with the intent to make a raid on the delicious salmon of the Norwegian coasts. Who does not envy them the gay adventure? Some of the party were distinguished at the late grand national shooting festival, during which Switzerland and Belgium displayed anew the skill of their marksmen. During this cruise, the wild-fowl of the Borean waters will be the savory victims of the unerring skill that, to-morrow, may be exercised on larger game much nearer home. What an enticing area for these yachting, fishing and gunning exploits, your far Northern American sounds and inlets offer, and how odd it is that your dashing yachtsmen of New-York do not resort more to them.

We have had a heavy spell of laughter, considering the state of the thermometer, over some late adventures of the Siamese Embassy, who have been so thoroughly snubbed by England, for attempting to make a visit to London, as a supplement, merely, of their trip to Paris. The whole sojourn of these Orientals has been prolific of laughable incidents, but some of their latest escapades are irresistibly comic. Not long since the Director of the Lariboissere hospital was suddenly informed, about noon, one day, that the Siamese Embassy would visit the establishment at one o'clock. This was the announcement of a Paris physician, who had taken great pains to make fair weather with the Celestials. So, every preparation was made to receive the distinguished guests with the utmost formality. All the proper dignitaries were hastily assembled, and everything put in order. The Siamese, however, did not arrive until three, and then evidently in the dark as to the purport of their visit. Great bustle and grand bowing and scraping, on all sides—the Siamese clearly puzzled. Now, the doors are thrown open, and the strangers are conducted into the superb pharmacy of the hospital. Suddenly they pause, make horrible and simultaneous grimaces, carry their fingers to their queer, snubby little noses, and with a spontaneous cry or rather growl of indignation, terror and disgust away they dash, pell-mell, to an adjacent door, which, fortunately, led to the beautiful garden of the institution. So intense was their dismay, that no persuasion or entreaty could induce them to enter the building again, and the horrified doctors had to get them away in their coaches as well as they could.

With another recital I conclude. The Emperor had engaged a celebrated painter to execute a great picture, for the collection at Versailles, of the Siamese presentation at Fontainebleau, every face and figure to be taken from life. In performing his task, the artist, of course, represented the Ambassadors in different attitudes and positions, and thought that he had succeeded admirably, when, to his amazement, their Siamese Excellencies, all at once, raised a perfect tempest about his ears. Oaths, cries and ferocious threats delivered with all the vivacity, vigor and picturesque effect of the far East, gave our poor painter what we call here *un mauvais quart d'heure*—an ugly quarter of an hour—until the interpreter and other officials who spoke both French and Siamese came to the rescue, and, after intense travail and voluminous explanation, made it understood that the strangers were indignant at the idea of being represented, some with only half-front, some in the bust and some in profile merely. The latter situation, as it reveals but one eye, seemed to be the most obnoxious, and no pacification could be had, on any terms, until it was agreed that the profile men should each and all be presented with a long statement upon parchment setting forth the meaning of the picture, and the reasons why they were painted with only one optic.

QUALCHEVOLTE.

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* Metre—1.093 yards.

† Kilogramme—2 lbs. 3¼ oz., nearly.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Prince Napoleon and Suite in Town—Recruiting in Illinois—The Tomb of Douglas—Cause of the late Senator's Pecuniary Embarrassments—Trade Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861.

One of the events of the week with us has been the advent of Prince NAPOLEON. He comes from the North, attended by his suite, having been on a visit to Lake Superior, where he spent some time in "looking about" in the mineral regions. They arrived in this city on Monday evening, and, it is understood, left yesterday, *viâ* the Illinois Central, for St. Louis. Having visited the Eastern "seat" of the war, he proposes to take a view of the Western, and to see how his old acquaintance, FREMONT, gets on organizing an Army with which "to drive the rebels into the Gulf." His presence creates but little excitement or interest.

There is nothing especially new in military affairs. Volunteering goes forward in the State quite satisfactorily, notwithstanding the wet blanket that was thrown upon our patriotism, awhile ago, by the War Department, in refusing to receive so many regiments and companies which were then organized. Notwithstanding all this, the people of the West show but little backwardness in coming up to the defence of the Stars and Stripes. The five regiments in this city, heretofore noticed, are filling up—two of them being already full. Recruiting stations have been opened for two others—the Lyon Rifle Regiment and a regiment for Gen. SHIELDS' Brigade, besides four companies of cavalry for Col. DICKEY's Ottawa and Col. FARNSWORTH's Kane County regiments. New-York has done nobly in the good cause, but you may set down Chicago as having done equally as much, according to her population, and still recruiting is brisk. "Egypt" is doing nobly. The name of FREMONT is a host with the people of the West, and he has but to call for what force he wants, and he will meet with a prompt response

The tomb of DOUGLAS continues to be a shrine to which large numbers daily resort. Strangers passing through the city generally make it a point to visit it, and there pay their respects to the memory of one who had more personal and political friends in the West than any other man. Say what we may of his former course—of his part in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—his last acts and words are exerting a strong influence on the minds of his followers everywhere. It is especially felt in the southern portions of this State, and is seen in the large number of volunteers who have come forth to the defence of the Stars and Stripes. They are showing that they appreciate, with him, that there can be but two parties in this country now—the party of the Union and the party of treason. By the way, I have noticed, recently, some statements which professed to give the cause of Mr. DOUGLAS' pecuniary embarrassments, it which it was alleged that they were caused by the expenses of his two campaigns—that for the Senatorship, in 1858, and that for the Presidency, in 1860. Undoubtedly these campaigns cost him no small sums. But his involvement arose principally from speculation. Just as the fever of speculation in this city had reached the culminating point—prior to the revulsion of 1857—Senator DOUGLAS purchased forty acres within the city limits, for which he gave his bond and mortgage, at four thousand dollars per acre, with a first payment of ten thousand dollars, the balance on time at ten per cent. interest. To raise the first payment, he mortgaged his "Cottage Grove" property. Thus he incurred a debt of $160,000, with an annual interest of $16,000. The revulsion came—prices went down, down—there was no sale for real estate—the holders of the bonds and mortgages demanded their "pound of flesh"—the land would not sell under the hammer for a fourth, perhaps not an eighth of the original purchase—and thus Mr. DOUGLAS, and his estate after him, became saddled with $160,000, and about $60,000 of interest, on account of this unfortunate speculation. And this is what "swamped" him, and left his family without resources.

The "National Horse Show" commenced at Ottawa on the 3d. A large number of horses are on the ground to contend for the prizes. It promises to be one of the best exhibitions ever held. There is a great demand for horses just now for the various cavalry regiments organizing in this State, and prices are, consequently, well sustained.

General business has revived somewhat in this city, and comparatively, the prospects are fair for a good Fall trade. The receipts of grain still continue enormous. During the week ending the 3d, they were as follows: Flour, bbls., 39,323; wheat, bush., 638,712; corn, bush., 1,358,363; oats, bush., 35,281; rye, bush., 16,421; barley, bush., 1,935. Reducing flour to wheat, the aggregate is 2,245,781 bushels. Beef cattle arrive quite freely. The week's receipts were 3,791, and of hogs 2,827. The shipments have not equaled the receipts, so that the stock on hand is accumulating fast. They were: Flour, bbls., 34,750; wheat, bush., 486,271; corn, bush., 1,113,221; oats, bush., 72,136. A large portion of the beef cattle are taken up here for Army purposes. Only 1,728 were sent East last week. Monetary affairs are improving. New-York Exchange is plenty at par at ¼ premium for approved currency, and ¼@½ discount for coin. Unless we have some extraordinary "flare up," which is not probable this state of things must continue, at least so long as our immense shipments of grain last. The days of "Wild-Cats" are over with us, unless we are unwise enough to domesticate foreign breeds.

We have our usual catalogue of crimes, casualties, horse races, &c., but they possess only a local interest. Our State Fair commences on Monday, from which I may be able to give you some notes of interest.

Considerable excitement was created in railroad circles here on Saturday, by the wholesale arrest of conductors on the Chicago, Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh Railroad on a charge of dishonesty. They have been long suspected of retaining money belonging to the road, and detectives were put upon their track, who reported the testimony which led to the arrest. Although "detective" evidence is the poorest and most unreliable kind of evidence, yet in this case it seems to be the general opinion that the charges are well laid. The Company, to lessen temptation, increased the salary of the conductors, a few months since, $15 per month. But it seems that this did not avail to prevent the depredations.

Large quantities of Army bread, which is shipped to Washington, are manufactured in this city. The Mechanical Bakery Company and O. KENDALL & SONS consume over two hundred barrels of flour daily in the business. This bread is made of flour and water solely, and the "loaves" are about the size of soda crackers, only twice their thickness. It is used principally on marches, as while in camp the soldiers bake their own bread.

A "corps" of Sisters of Charity left this city on Tuesday for Missouri, where they are to act as Army nurses.

Testimony on Behalf of the Fire Zouaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1861.

Having seen several articles in your paper rather severely denouncing the conduct of the Fire Zouaves at the battle of Bull Run, and wishing to give such information regarding them as will show that they did behave better than has been generally reported, I give you some extracts from a letter received yesterday from my brother, Lieut. A. M. UNDERHILL, Company G, Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. V., or Fire Zouaves, now a prisoner at Richmond. He says in his letter:

"That the regiment was broken and formed again *three separate times*, and held the hill and RICKETT's Battery longer than any other regiment that attempted it. *Five* different regiments in succession were ordered to hold that hill, and every one of them in succession were driven back. This I know of my own knowledge, for I never left that field during the entire fight. Sometimes we were driven clean over the fence, but never beyond it. Three times the battery was taken away from us; the second time we retook the guns, we attempted to run them off by hand power, (the horses being all killed,) but were compelled to leave them."

In another part of his letter, he says:

"Our regiment (had they been the veterans that you read about in the history of NAPOLEON, &c.,) might have held that hill, but it would have been held in a short time by their *dead bodies only*."

I do not send the above for publication, but as you say in your article of the 2d, "If any officer of the Fire Zouaves will make report of their action, presenting it in a better light," &c., and as this letter came so opportunely, I thought I would call your attention to it. If you desire to receive the original, I will call upon you with it. I have no knowledge of how it reached me from Richmond, but suppose by flag of truce from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe. The envelope is postmarked Washington, Sept. 1.

Yours, faithfully,

JOHN W. UNDERHILL, No. 169 South-street.

Improved Preparation of Tobacco.

From the New-York Handels Zeitung.

MANNHEIM, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

At the regular monthly session of the Society for the promotion of knowledge on subjects of natural chemistry, Dr. HIRSCHBRUNN delivered a lecture on narcotics in general, and tobacco in particular. The speaker traced it from its discovery, its introduction to Europe, its persecution, and then entered on a general review of the mode of present culture and its extent. The lecturer then went on to say that, however much care had been bestowed on its manufacture, it had, until recently, been found impossible to extract the nicotic in sufficient quantity to render its use perfectly harmless to the human system. The lecturer further stated that, basing on the assertion of LIEBIG, that the tobacco plant was capable of improvement by culture, the Brothers MORGENTHAN, of Mannheim, had since 1857 been engaged in a series of experiments for the purpose of opening a market in the United States for the tobacco grown in Paltz and Alsace. These experiments had not been successful until recently, when they had been enabled to improve the plant, through the withdrawal of the nicotic, to such a degree that the article was thereby increased in value, improved in flavor and rendered healthier to the system, according to the views of the speaker. The invention of the Messrs. MORGENTHAN would exercise an influence beneficial to the masses of the people. The samples exhibited in the shape of cigars made from entnicotized tobacco, fully bore out the assertions made, and gave great satisfaction.

NAVAL.—Lieut. J. P. SANFORD, United States Navy, has been detached from ordnance duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and transferred to the *St. Louis*.

The Hibernia Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 7.

The steamship *Hibernia* sailed from Quebec at 9¾ o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. She takes out 93 passengers.

Counterfeits.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 7.

Counterfeit $5 bills on the Cambridge City Bank of Massachusetts, have been "shoved" here freely to-day. The imitation is very good.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

RUSSELL—RICHMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Dr. Farley, at the residence of Joseph L. Lord Esq., Brooklyn, WILLIAM J. RUSSELL to HELEN A., daughter of the late Charles Richmond, of Taunton, Mass.

DIED.

WILLCOMB.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 5, EDWARD H., youngest son of John W. Willcomb.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 144 East 13th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

O'HARA.—On Friday, Sept. 6, MARY A. LYNCH, wife of Brian O'Hara, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, New-York, (where her remains will be deposited,) on Sunday next, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TYSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 7, SUSAN, daughter of Washington L. and Mary D. Tyson, aged 5 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 522 5th-st., to-morrow, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

MCCLAVE.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday morning, Sept. 7, SARAH M., infant daughter of William H. and Caroline B. McClave, aged 1 year, 3 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, northeast corner of Cross and Spring sts., Newark, to-morrow, (Monday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Trains leave the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, for Morris and Essex Railroad Station, Newark, at 8½ A. M.

Detroit papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 477.—SEPT. 7, 1861.
3, 18, 35, 7, 61, 43, 12, 34, 20, 4, 67, 73, 24.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 478.—SEPT. 7, 1861.
16 22, 33, 46, 57, 44, 6, 29, 17, 41, 66, 14, 75.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.,
Successors of Uhase & Co.

BLACK LAVA EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
Two Dollars and Four Dollars a set,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 BROADWAY.

EXTRAORDINARY
INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS
OF
UMBRELLAS.
Our present large stock of Umbrellas we now offer at the lowest possible prices, for cash.
ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 77 Warren-st.

MILITARY.

GREASY MECHANICS,
ATTENTION!

The so-called Southern Chivalry, in their attempt to degrade honest labor, would place the Northern freeman on the same grade as the "Southern Slave."

They call us Northern mudsills and greasy mechanics. Shall we submit to Southern rebels and enslave our children? NO!

Then, fall in, machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, boiler-makers, railroaders, wagon-makers, and mechanics of all kinds. Join the

ENGINEERS' AND ARTISANS' REGIMENT,

which has been accepted, and is now in camp. Head-quarters, corner Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York, over the Exchange office.

Men joining this regiment are mustered into service and are under pay at once, and receive 40 cents per day over infantry pay when on mechanical work.

THE PARROTT BATTERY,

a battery of six new rifled field pieces, presented by Mr. R. P. Parrott, of the West Point Foundry, is attached to this regiment.

Every officer is required to pass a strict examination.

Each volunteer is entitled to 50 cents for every 20 miles he travels to the City of New-York to be mustered in, and 50 cents for every 20 miles he travels from the place where he is mustered out to New-York City, and at that time $100 in addition.

The families of volunteers in this regiment will be provided for by the authorities.

The enlistment is as infantry for THREE YEARS or DURING THE WAR.

Colonel—EDWARD W. SERRELL. Lieutenant-Colonel—JAMES F. HALL.

MEXICO!
FIRST SCOTT LIFE GUARD,
Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
Col. ALFRED W. TAYLOR.

By order of Gen. Dix, this regiment will be increased to the Government standard of 1,046 men immediately. Able-bodied men only will be accepted; those who have seen active service preferred. This regiment was mustered into the United States service the 2nd of May last for two years, and has seen active service at Newport's News, Va., and is now stationed at Havre de Grace, Md. Many of the officers and men have served on the battle-fields of Mexico. Recruiting offices, No. 127 Grand-st., near Broadway, and No. 11 Chambers-st. Reecruits forwarded every day to the camp of the regiment.

Recruiting officers:
Capt. CHAS. W. KRUGER, Company D.
Lieut. JAMES McDONALD, Company F.
Adjutant HENRIQUES.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 681 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

ATTENTION, RECRUITING AGENTS!
One dollar paid down cash per man, presented, accepted by the Surgeon, and mustered. One dollar per head, cash, on presentation of the muster-roll. Apply at No. 68 White-st., for two days.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 White-st.
1. Notice is hereby given to all Colonels who have been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise regiments, and who are now engaged in recruiting in this City, that only one recruiting office will be allowed, and that the expense thereof must not exceed $30 per month.
2. Colonels are requested to forward to this office certified copies of their authority to raise regiments.
D. B. SACKET,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry.
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 4, 1861.

MEMBERS OF COMPANY K AND ALL members of the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., wishing to join a company of scouts attached to Col. Mott's Battery, now commanding Chain Bridge, Washington, D. C., will meet at No. 481 Broadway, or No. 311 East Broadway. None but members of the old Twelfth or sharpshooters need apply. By order.
WM. F. GARDNER, Lieut. Commanding.
Lieut. J. SINCLAIR DEANS.

FIRE ZOUAVES, ELEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.—All members of this regiment will report themselves at the Camp of Instruction, at Scarsdale, on or before the 10th inst., after which date all absentees will be returned as deserters. By order.
C. McK. LEOSER,
Colonel Commanding Eleventh Regiment N. Y. V.

THE WAR.—A SUTLERSHIP IS NOW opened in a highly favored regiment, just under marching orders; wanted, a practical business man; none without means need apply. Address for two days ROBERT MAJOR, Times Office. Unquestionable references exchanged.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and our children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW's SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, a east, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. [illegible]'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 19th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 36 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. E. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Gresheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9. The rapid success of this school proves the superiority of the German method of instruction, on which it is conducted. All the English branches thoroughly taught; particular care paid to the German and French languages. Spanish and Latin in the higher classes of the male department only. Thorough instruction in the higher branches of mathematics, Book-keeping, Natural History and Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, Geometry, American and Universal History, Penmanship, Drawing, Gymnastics, in both the female and male departments. No extra charge for any branch of instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute.
R. DULON, P. D. H. GEREKE, P. D.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—The thirty-eighth Annual Session of this school for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences and Civil Engineering, will begin Sept. 18, 1861. A department for instruction in Military Science and Art has been instituted. Inquiries may be addressed to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director of Rens. Pol Institute, Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MISS R. F. BEUMAN'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, No. 270 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL open TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 292 Henry-st.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2.
Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College. Terms moderate. See the Circular.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
NO. 75 HENRY-STREET,
Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. The large, light and well ventilated rooms of the building, erected by the Principals expressly for their Institution, have, during the vacation, been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents, with whom the resident Principal (Mr. Clarke) is now ready to confer, during any part of the day or evening. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
and JAS. FANNING, A. M.,
Proprietors and Principals.

MME. J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Mme. Cauchois assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation, adapting the method to the abilities of the pupil. Her chief object is to inspire her scholars with a love of learning, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. Particular attention given to the primary department. A punctual attendance at the opening of the school is especially requested. A class of oil-painting and Grecian art on Saturdays.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the principal bookstores.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED Officer, in connection with an English and Classical Education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in Music, Painting and French, under experienced professors. Twenty pupils instructed in the Normal Class, tuition free, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M. Fall Term opens Sept. 13.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

THE DOVER INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH Classical and Military Boarding School, at Dover, Morris County, N. J., accessible twice a day by railroad, will reopen on Monday, 16th inst. Circulars obtained by addressing the Principal, WILLIAM S. HALL, or of Messrs. RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 395 Broadway.

CLARK & BROWNELL'S CLASSICAL and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Young men thoroughly prepared for college or for business. The Principals may be seen at the school-rooms, and catalogues may be obtained at Rose's book-store, Atlantic-st., and at Swayne's or Babcock's, Fulton-st.

MRS. G. H. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUREN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

A LADY HAVING A SELECT SCHOOL would like to procure some scholars, to fill up vacancies; if desired, would form a class for young ladies in the afternoon; or would like a situation as visiting governess, teaching Music, French, and the English branches; can give the best of reference as to capabilities. Call at No. 22 West 29th-st., after 2 o'clock.

THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE for young ladies, Bloomfield, N. J., will reopen on Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in all the English branches, including French, Latin, and Drawing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarding pupils limited to 12. Mme. M. BALQUE, Principal.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A FLOURISHING School which she has taught for four years, now wishes to dispose of it, with the furniture, &c., &c. It is in a good condition, and numbers between 20 and 30 scholars. Application must be made immediately to A. B. C., Morrisiana P. O., Westchester County, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, MASS.—Its sixth year begins Sept. 11. English, Classical, Mathematical and Military Departments, under liberally educated men of long and successful experience in teaching. C. B. METCALF, M. A., Principal.

MME. A. A. LE DUC'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day School for young ladies, No. 406 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, apply as above.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD WILL REOPEN her School on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 45 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE— No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MME. MARTINET'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 12th-st.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., reopens Sept. 16. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16.

YONKERS MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall term of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 9, under the management of the late Vice-Principal, who will spare no efforts to render the institute one of the most thorough in the State. THOS. C. O'REILLY, Principal.
Vice M. N. Wisewell, retired.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

SCHOOLS FURNISHED WITH DESKS, maps, globes, patent ink-wells, blackboards, rubbers, pointers, slates, crayons, and every article of apparatus. Send for our catalogue. Three agents wanted in each loyal State. Address F. C. BROWNELL, Secretary, No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

A $1 WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has opened four of his large rooms for cheap lessons. Stiffness or trembling will positively be removed, and a free stylish hand guaranteed. Stationery, 50 cents. Book-keeping, $5. Apply early for $1 seats.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADISON-AVENUE—Reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, née De Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars admitted are only under 14 years of age. French is the language of the school.

SCHOOLS.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN OF education and experience in teaching, a partnership in a classical school. Would invest capital if desired. Address M. A., Post-office, Station B.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY—No. 18 Tompkins-place.
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MISS A. E. CLAPP WILL REOPEN HER school on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at 71 East Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED by a lady, who has had many years' experience in Scotland and America, as governess. The branches she teaches are English, French, drawing, vocal and instrumental music, sewing and fancy work of all kinds. Call or address A. M., No. 147 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHING to become familiar with the Spanish language, would like to engage as English governess in a family or companion to a lady going to Cuba. Is competent to give instructions in music and all branches comprising a good education. Best references as to capability and respectability. Salary no object. Address V. R. T., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, wishes an engagement in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and is fully competent to give instruction in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; best of references given and required. Address W. X. Y., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN music teacher wishes to obtain a situation at an institute in that capacity, where he could give instruction in German, drawing, and also the rudiments of French and Latin, if required. The most desirable references given, if addressed to N. W. R., care of Theo. Richard, No. 38 6th-av., corner 4th-st.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO teach the English branches and the rudiments of French wishes to obtain a situation in a private family or select school. She has had many years' experience in teaching, can give good references, and asks no compensation but her board. Address F. P., Teacher, Station D.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had some experience in teaching would like to obtain a situation in a school or private family. She is competent to teach the English branches, French and rudiments of music. Best of references given and required. Address Miss C. L. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY ACCUSTOMED to tuition, wishes to engage as teacher for a few hours daily, in New-York or the vicinity. Her course includes English, French and Music, thoroughly; highest references. Address A. M. G., No. 100 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A LADY WELL qualified, and with the best of references, a situation as teacher of English, or governess or companion; would go anywhere in this country, Cuba or Canada. Terms moderate. Address KATE, care of Jas. Royce, No. 15 William-street, Room No. 9.

A GERMAN LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching French, German, drawing and the rudiments of music, desires an engagement as governess to children, or lady's companion; American preferred; the highest reference given, if addressed to F. V. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, RECENTLY FROM Scotland, accustomed to teaching, is desirous of a situation as teacher in a school or private family. She teaches English, French and the rudiments of music. Best of references given and required. Address J. P. L., Station C, New-York Post-office.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT MUSIC and French (the latter acquired in a French family) in some of the first schools in the North and West, would like a reëngagement, either in a school or family, the latter preferred. Address G., Box No. 2,827 N. Y. Post-office.

A TEACHER WANTED—A THOROUGH AND experienced teacher of French, a lady, for a young ladies' school, in the City. Address N. F., Station G, New-York Post-office, giving address, references, terms, &c.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A LADY accustomed to teaching desires a situation as resident governess. Address R. G. A., 149 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

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IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

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NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

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They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

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CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

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The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

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A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
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HENRY C. SPALDING,
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As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a waitress' place alone; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; would have no objections to traveling. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young person, native of Germany, a situation as chambermaid; she knows the English language, and would render herself useful in the household; she would bear the traveling expenses. Apply to P. T., 288, care of Messrs. Haasenstein & Vogler, Hamburg.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid in a gentleman's family; understands French fluting, and all kinds of fine washing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young American girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; would take care of children, if required; best of City reference. Call at No 62 West 30th-st., until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and can do plain sewing; she is cheerful and obliging, and has good references. May be seen to-day and Monday, at her present situation, No. 243 East Broadway.

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 8th-av., corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook; she understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has five years' reference. Apply at No. 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 388 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, soups, games, desserts, &c.; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation this day; is a good plain cook, good baker, and a superior washer and ironer; will go to any part of the country; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED TO cook, wash and iron in a private family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable woman, a situation as housekeeper or laundress in a gentleman's house, or to be employed by the day; is perfectly competent to fill any situation satisfactorily; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at 114 East 14th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat young woman, with best of City references, the above situation; makes good bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a good laundress; is clean about her kitchen; wages moderate; no objections to country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, this day and Monday.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do housework for a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; reference given. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Harrison's, No. 144 West 33d-st.

AS HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young women wish situations; one to do housework, and the other to do chamberwork, or regular waiter; have the best of reference from their last place. Call at 248 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTAble, neat and trustworthy young woman, with good City reference, desires a situation in City or country, as good plain cook and nice washer and ironer; also understands chamberwork; is very kind to children. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED BY A REspectable English woman to return to England; would give her services as lady's or children's maid as equivalent for passage. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress, a Protestant; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED BY A YOUNG healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, two weeks old, as wet nurse with a respectable private family; none other need apply. Call at 278 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; is kind with children; no objection to light chamberwork; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 375 7th-av., near 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 115 West 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a good seamstress, who can cut and make misses' and ladies' clothes, perfectly finish and alter ladies' dresses, and do any other family sewing; has good City reference; prefers a place in the country. Apply at 40 West 13th-st., over the store, on this day and Monday.

SERVANTS OF THE BEST KIND, WITH thoroughly investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., may be found at Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible House; French and German languages spoken; a lady in attendance.

AT THE MANHATTAN EMPLOYMENT Office, No. 2 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square, employers will find an excellent selection of servants, with thoroughly investigated characters and qualifications, including all nations and of all denominations, for city and country. Orders by mail duly attended to.
A. M. SEE, Proprietor.

FOR EUROPE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, ACCUStomed to the care of children, anxious to return to Paris, would take the care of a lady or children for the whole or part of the passage money; reference satisfactory. Apply at No. 58 West 14th-st., or to Hoyt, Spragues & Co., No. 58 Park-place.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages; for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the largest Institute, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or gardener, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has been eight years in the business, and can give good City or country references from his last place. Address, for two days, B. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by a man and wife, Protestants; no incumbrance; man as gardener or farmer; wife as cook or dairywoman; would be found suitable persons to take charge of any gentleman's place in Winter; can give the most satisfactory references. Apply at, or address L. J., Smith's Seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE. Salary $50. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, B. S. T., Union-square Post-office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE single man, to work on a farm; must be thoroughly acquainted with farming. Apply at No. 373 Broadway after 2 P. M.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, IN a small family, a Protestant English, German or American girl, to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; best reference required from last employer. Call four doors north of Pavonia-av., on Prospect-st., Jersey City, near Long Dock Ferry.

RESPECTABLE AGENTS WANTED—TO sell the trial packages of Dr. MARTIGNON'S Hair Restorative, to prevent the accumulation of stamps. It is already in general use, and from $1 to $3 per day may be made. Address PROF. MARTIGNON, Station C.

HARNESS MAKERS AND STITCHERS WANTED.—The highest wages given. Apply at No. 65 East 25th-st.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad depôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from depôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit, frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

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TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE MODERN-built first-class stone front house in 30th-st., near [illegible]-av. Rent $650. Also, one large or two small [illegible] Broadway, near 29th-st. Rent $450 and [illegible]. Apply to P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

CHEAP RENTS TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Second, third and fourth floors, consisting of [illegible] back rooms, two bedrooms each, closets, [illegible] waste-pipe, wood-house, &c., and in good order, [illegible] respectable families, at No. 254 West [illegible] opposite the church, near 9th-av.

TO LET—IN WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN—A full three-story house, in perfect order, with every modern convenience; will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars apply to H. STEVENSON, No. [illegible] Court-st., Brooklyn.

CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN.—A NEW three-story house, in perfect order, with gas, water, baths, &c. Rent low, to a small family. Apply to [illegible] PETIT, corner of Lafayette-av. and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET ON BOND-ST., BROOKLYN.—A two-story house, nearly new, with attic and basement, finished in the best manner, with marble mantels, [illegible] Ridgewood water, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $200. Apply to EDWARD BRIDGE, No. 101 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A GYMNASIUM, FITTED UP IN SUperior style, in one of the largest and finest rooms in the City, by the late Gustavus Hasts and B. [illegible] Beach. Will be let with or without appurtenances. Inquire at the Knickerbocker stage office, corner of [illegible] and 23d-st.

THREE LOFTS TO LET—IN NO. 390 PEARL-st., near New-Chambers-st., either separately or together, rooms, &c. Apply at the Feed Store in the premises of Mr. Norton, corner 8th and Grand sts., Williamsburgh, L. I.; very low rent; immediate possession.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. [illegible] West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE, NO. 33 10th-st., near 5th-av. A most desirable location and in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family at moderate rent, No. 109 East 30th-st. Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on 38th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., at secession prices. Inquire on the premises. Just furnished.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LOT ON the north side of 35th-st., 100 feet west from 3d-av., in this City, for improved property in Brooklyn, W. D., or a good bond and mortgage. About $1,000 in cash will be paid on exchange, if required. Address Box No. 1,71[illegible] N. Y. Post-office.

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The house is in a fine location, above 14th-st., and is in the best of order. Terms easy to suit. For further particulars, apply to THOS. CHALMERS, Jr., Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNtry residence, a new brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, on 14th-st. For particulars inquire at No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BEAUTIFUL building plot of eight lots, in a first-class neighborhood, desirable for a residence, near Myrtle-av. cars.
E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A LARGE COUNtry residence, admirably adapted for a ladies boarding-school, or Summer boarding-house, with extensive out-houses, all new and strictly first-class; situation elevated and eminently healthy, with from 40 to 80 acres, in the vicinity of a large and flourishing village in New-Jersey, about 30 miles from this City. Would exchange for first-class City property not heavily mortgaged. No [illegible] seminary at present in the neighborhood. Address [illegible] Y., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

$40,000.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful and commanding location in Westchester County; first-class house, with all the modern improvements, with a lovely view of the Hudson and surrounding country; furniture, (which is abundant, new and choice,) with horses, carriages, &c., all together; first-class out-buildings, fruit, &c. Address COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 3,965 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THREE YEARS—A country place, with a good, spacious house and all the comforts of a homestead, and from five to twenty acres of land; it must be not over half a mile from a railroad station, and not over twenty miles from the City; $600 cash will be paid; but neither a neglected place nor an extravagant rent will answer; no one need apply unless the exact situation is mentioned. Address FARMER, Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 7 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1861.

WANTED TO RENT IMMEDIATELY FOR a limited period, one large warehouse, near the Battery. Possession to be given at once. Apply to R. SAXTON, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE ON 23d-st., a country place of from 10 to 25 acres, within 40 miles of the City, either on the Bay, Sound, Navesink or Hudson, and not to exceed $7,000 in price. Address, with full particulars, WILLIAMS, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
Now Opening,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS:
FALL STYLES HAT RIBBONS,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS, VEILS, &c.
Full Stock FALL STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS,
HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c.,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING,
Full Stock YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,
N. B.—1,000 doz. BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES—ALL THE FALL AND WINTER COLORS—63 CTS. A PAIR. R. H. MACY.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
5 cases of rich Silks, at $1 25.
2 cases of plain and colored Silks, at 95c.
80 pieces of French Poplins, at 75c.
10 cases of new Ottoman Velours, cost.
To be offered for sale on MONDAY, Sept. 9,
At LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place. } late Gray & Co.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.—Five hundred pieces power-loom Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, manufactured by N. D. Carhart & Co., in new and desirable patterns, and the best quality of goods, which are for sale, wholesale and retail, by
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY—FALL 1861.
MRS. DAVIDSON'S
PARIS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
(Established 1841.) No. 125 Bleecker-st.,
New-York.

Ladies and families are respectfully informed that they can depend upon having their orders faithfully executed, with care and economy, and promptly forwarded by express to any part of the United States. Every information cheerfully furnished by mail in regard to styles, charges, &c. Address as above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—A FISH AND OYSTER STAND IN A first-class family market. Apply at No. 636 6th-av.

MILLS FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE MILL property of the late Peter N. Smith is offered for sale by the subscriber, Executrix of his estate, situate in Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., about half a mile from the railroad station, surrounded by a prosperous agricultural population, chiefly engaged in producing milk for the New-York market, and where large quantities of feed and plaster are used. The property consists of about 20 acres of land, excellent and productive, through which runs a good stream of water, and on which are a large grain mill with two runs of stone; also a plaster mill with one run; a dwelling house, new, nearly finished, with barns and plenty of out-buildings in good repair. It is an excellent location for an enterprising miller. In addition to a large custom business, large quantities of feed and plaster can be sold. Payments will be made easy; a considerable portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage on the premises. The mills and buildings will be sold separate from the land if desired. The property is admirably adapted to carry on any mechanical business where machinery is used, and would be a splendid location for a factory of some kind. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, or of B. B. BENEDICT, Esq., near the premises. ADELINE C. SMITH, Executrix.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY—Washington-square. The fourth annual session of this law school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16, and continue thirty-six weeks.

The Law Library in the University will be open each morning, at 9 o'clock, to receive applications.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE PREFERRED and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 4 Wall-street New-York, Sept. 4, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. (6 per cent.) on the Capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Monday, the 9th inst.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 Wall-st., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (10 per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. W. WINDSOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 14th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 14th inst., inclusive.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sep. 5, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH. Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT AND CAMP MEETING.—Last trip for the season. The steamboat KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. Pier on SUNDAY, Sept. 8, at 8¾ o'clock A. M., for Keyport, landing at Fort Hamilton and Cliffwood each way. Returning, leave Keyport at 3½ o'clock P. M. Stages will be on the dock at Keyport to convey passengers to and from the Camp ground.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh—Fare 50 cents, excursion tickets 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in scaling the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

EXCURSIONS.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS.—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUMONT, leaves (Sunday included)

10th-st., E. R.	7:15 A. M.	Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., N. R.	8:10 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9 A. M.

Leave the Banks at 2:30 P. M.

N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 30th-st.
AUG. 29, 1861.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¼ A. M.; James' Slip, E. R., at 8½; Delancy-st., 8¾; 11th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3½, making all the landings.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood (47), but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to N. M. G., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2.45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a losenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities. Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM McDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

DR. J. R. NEWTON,

Practical physician for Chronic Diseases, has returned to practice at his office, No. 32 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

AUCTION SALES.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS AT PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, the undersigned, Executors of the will of Joseph Konigmacher, deceased, in execution of the directions of said will, will sell by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, late of said deceased, to wit: The well-known and popular watering-place known as "THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS," in the County of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, 13 miles northeast from Lancaster, 18 miles southwest from Reading, and on the Downington, Ephrata and Harrisburgh Turnpike Road, 59 miles west of Philadelphia, 38 miles east of Harrisburgh, and 11 miles north of the Bird-in-Hand station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The property consists of

77⅝ ACRES OF LAND,

Part of it excellent farming land, and part mountain land, covered with fine chestnut and other timber, with numerous springs of the purest water, which are conducted to douches and baths. The buildings are extensive, and capable of entertaining

FIVE HUNDRED VISITORS.

This watering-place and Summer resort has every season since its commencement been well patronized, at times to its full capacity, and this year has its full proportion in comparison with similar places.

The Columbia and Reading Railroad, now being constructed, passes within one-quarter of a mile of the Springs, and when completed will make "THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS" The most convenient of access of all the fashionable watering-places.

Possession and a good title will be given on the 1st day of April next, or immediately, if desired.

Sale will begin at 1 o'clock of said day.

ADAM KONIGMACHER, WM. CARPENTER. } Executors.

OFFICE OF THE PERSSE & BROOKS PAPER WORKS.—WINDSOR LOCKS, Connecticut, Sept. 3, 1861.—The Mills, dwelling-houses and other property of this Corporation will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The ANCHOR MILL was rebuilt after the fire in 1857, and contains 9 engines, (one a Kingsland's patent,) two 72-inch fourdrinier machines, and all other machinery necessary to a well-appointed paper mill, the whole in good condition.

The PACIFIC MILL, built in the most substantial manner, in 1854, contains 15 engines, (one a Kingsland's patent,) three 84-inch fourdrinier machines, &c., &c., and is in all respects a model mill, and one of the largest in the country.

The ATLANTIC MILL has 2 engines and has of late been used in connection with the Pacific. The Anchor and Pacific Mills have a good supply of spring water, store houses, coal bins, &c., and there are 5 dwelling-houses, containing 24 tenements. The mills, with their fixtures, will be sold separately, also the dwelling-houses. This property is situated 12 miles north of Hartford, on the great thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.

J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at the elegant house corner of President and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, viz.: superb rosewood suite of parlor furniture, covered in India satin, elegant curtains to match; lace do.; Wilton and Brussels carpets, etageres, centre and card tables, clocks and mantel ornaments, &c.; also, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, &c.; dining-room suite, extension table, sideboard, a large variety of cut glass, crockery, &c. Also, silver and plated ware, cutlery, all the gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c., together with the table linen, blankets, &c., &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage, I shall sell at auction on TUESDAY NEXT, 10th inst., at the foot of Christopher st. near the ferry, as per schedule, 4 ice wagons, 4 horses and sets of harness, which I shall sell to the highest bidder, for cash on delivery. By order of
WM. L. MORRIS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, or CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, or CITY OF NEW-YORK,	SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

And every succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

Owing to the derangement of our regular weekly sailings, caused by the return to Liverpool of the steamship *Etna*, this Company will not dispatch a steamer from New-York on Saturday, Sept. 14.

The next steamer will therefore leave here on the 21st of September, and will be followed weekly in the regular course same as heretofore.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First class, according to accommodations, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY	Sept. 14
On MONDAY	Oct. 14
On MONDAY	Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 11th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AFRICA will sail 25th inst.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

MILLING MACHINES,
Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work,
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK!
LAST WEEK!
LAST WEEK!
Of that most wonderful and extraordinary
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,

Which has created the greatest excitement among the scientific and curious, every one of whom regard him as THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM, and declare, in the language of Job, ch. xl and xli, "UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE." And well they may, for he is the strangest, the most wonderful and extraordinary animal ever seen in America; is amphibious,

LIVES IN THE WATER OR OUT OF IT,

walks on land and on the bottom of the river, swims on the surface or beneath the surface, and grows to be

HEAVIER THAN ANY ELEPHANT,

while his power and strength are described, by both sacred and profane history, to be gigantic. His exhibition has afforded the most unwonted satisfaction to visitors; and, as he is the

FIRST AND ONLY LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,

ever seen in America, and the difficulty of obtaining them makes it probable that HE IS THE LAST that will be seen here, no man, woman, or child

SHOULD FAIL SEEING HIM;

and as this is the last week of his exhibition, and after leaving here he goes to remote parts,

NEVER AGAIN TO BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK,

no time is to be lost by those who would look upon

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD.

And who would fail of seeing the

FIRST INHABITANT OF THE RIVER NILE

that ever visited our American shores?

To add to the interest of the exhibition, a

NATIVE ARAB KEEPER, SALAAMA,

who assisted in his capture, has him in charge, and with him is to be seen at all hours, while the Hippopotamus is EXHIBITED AND DESCRIBED EVERY HALF HOUR, when he is seen both in and out of the water. Also, to be seen,

A LIVING SHARK,

Besides a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The talented young Violinist, &c.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
take place every day, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.
At each of which is produced an elegant petite comedy, entitled,
TIME TRIES ALL,
And the laughable and ever-amusing farce, entitled
LOVE IN LIVERY.
Making the most attractive entertainment in the City.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

A LIVING WHITE WHALE,
A LIVING WHITE WHALE,
A LIVING WHITE WHALE,
A LIVING WHITE WHALE,
From the Northern Seas, may be seen Every day and Evening,
AT JONES' WOODS,
AT JONES' WOODS,
AT JONES' WOODS,
UNDER A LARGE PAVILION,
UNDER A LARGE PAVILION,
erected at great expense in that beautiful retreat.
Extensive preparations have been made in the erection of
AN IMMENSE TANK,
AN IMMENSE TANK,
AN IMMENSE TANK,
which is supplied with pure sea water from the East River, by means of a powerful Steam Pump, which throws a 6-inch stream through
ONE THOUSAND FEET OF IRON PIPE,
which has been laid expressly for that purpose. Everybody has heard of Whales,
IN "NURSERY TALES" and "SAILORS' YARNS;"
everybody has read of WHALES in STORY, SONG and HISTORY;
EVERYBODY WANTS TO SEE A WHALE;
and now they have an opportunity of seeing one in his native element, swimming about in
ALL HIS BEAUTY AND GRACE,
as if disporting in his own native seas. The most pleasing, instructive, and interesting exhibition ever introduced to the New-York public.
Admission only 25 cents. Children under 12, 15 cents.

SUSPENSE!
SUSPENSE!
SUSPENSE!!!
SUSPENSE will soon be over, for in a few days THE CABINET of WONDERS and ANATOMY, consisting of NATURAL DEVELOPMENTS and SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF ART will be completely arranged.

GREAT VICTORY!
WHERE?
IN BROADWAY,
WHY?
Because the Parisian Cabinet of Wonders and Anatomy is ready to open.

NOVELTIES.—I AM OPEN FOR SPECULATION in first-class amusements, inventions, &c.; no notice taken of letters not containing full particulars and residence. Address H. K., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Alex. K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of [illegible];
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew B. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 460, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE NO BILLS will be paid for supplies for or services upon the steamboats TAMINEND or PAMANOAK, unless duly authorized by an order from the undersigned or from B. S. SEYMOUR, Assistant Superintendent R. & D. B. Railroad.
S. M. & W. A. TORREY.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every Article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

THE GALVESTON BOMBARDMENT.

ACCOUNT GIVEN BY COMMANDER ALDEN.

The subjoined correspondence is of interest, as giving the National side of the story of the "bombardment of Galveston." We have already published the rebel accounts.

THE REPORT OF COMMANDER ALDEN.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFF GALVESTON, Aug. 10, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of a short but lively affair which took place on the 3d inst. between this ship and two of the batteries located near to and back of the City of Galveston. The city is, as the accompanying sketch will show, entirely at our mercy; but I have never had any intention of troubling them, as I considered my duty was simply to blockade and stop the commerce of the port, a I frankly told the military commandant, Capt. (now Col.) MOORE, who called upon me shortly after our arrival to inquire into the truth or falsity of a report, to wit, that I had threatened to bombard the town if my duty of blockading was interfered with by them in any way.

I told the Captain in reply that I seldom made threats, under any circumstances; that I had not, nor should I, upon so momentous a subject as this, presume to think what I should do, believing as I did, as far as the town was concerned, that they would gladly let us alone; but I was disappointed, for on the 3d inst., as one of the tenders was returning from a cruise to the southward, in charge of Mr. RODNEY BAXTER, Acting Master, she found herself early in the morning near two of the rebel batteries. which shortly opened their fire upon her, which she returned in the most gallant manner, and after exchanging a few shots, came and reported the facts to me.

The whole affair passed under my own observation, our anchorage being only three miles distant; and while I was made to notice that people could be so insane as to initiate hostilities with us when their town was so completely at our mercy, I was restrained from going in and engaging their batteries on the moment, believing that the whole affair might be the result of misunderstanding or accident. I therefore waited all day for some explanation or disavowal on the part of the authorities, but none came; on the contrary, steam was got up on the *General Rusk*, a large sea steamer, which has been preparing for sea for some time; and other demonstrations satisfied me that, so far from volunteering any explanation, they were ready for us, and indeed wanted a brush. I therefore, about 4 o'clock P. M., got under way, and after towing a prize which we have a little to seaward, out of the reach of the steamer *General Rusk*, if she should come out while we were engaged, I stood down toward the batteries. Our moving was the signal for the *General Rusk* to get under way, and as she approached the bar I turned to give her chase, but she was as quick in that evolution as we were, and ran back with all speed. She attempted it the second time, but after that was content to go in and watch the result out of harm's way.

Being satisfied that there was no more diversion in that direction, I resumed my course and stood toward the batteries, but we were no sooner in range than they opened fire upon us, when the action became general. After exchanging some dozen or fifteen shots with them, I withdrew, thinking that throughout the whole affair we might be doing more injury to the city, or perhaps unoffending citizens, than to the batteries of those who sought the collision.

The nearest point that we could get to the shore, our ship drawing 12 feet, was about one mile, where we found 13¼ feet of water.

Their firing was extremely bad, considering the large object that this ship, almost entirely light, presents, for not a shot touched us; ours, I regret to say, as far as the poor Portuguese and other unoffending sufferers go, was more effective. The only information I have from the city on the subject, is in a very insulting letter, gotten up in the shape of a protest remonstrating against my acts of the 3d inst., and signed by all the foreign Consuls at Galveston, a copy of which is hereby sent, together with my answer. I should add that some of the crew of our tender had occasion, a few days ago, to land down the coast in pursuit of fresh provisions, when we were informed that a captain of a company, or a captain of a gun, and others in one of the batteries, were killed in the affair of the 3d inst., and that one of our shells went into the middle of the town, but from some cause or other, did not burst.

Respectfully, I am your obedient servant,
JAMES ALDEN, Commanding.
To Flag-officer WILLIAM MERVINE,
Commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron.

PROTEST OF THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 5, 1861.

To Captain James Alden, Commanding United States steamer South Carolina:

SIR: The undersigned, Consuls and Vice-Consuls at Galveston, consider it their duty to enter their solemn protest against your bombardment of this city on the evening of the 3d inst., without having given any notice, so that the women and children might have been removed, and also against your firing a shell into the midst of a large crowd of unarmed citizens, among whom were many women and children, causing thereby the death of an unoffending Portuguese, and wounding boys and peacefully disposed persons, as acts of inhumanity unrecognized in modern warfare, and meriting the condemnation of Christian and civilized nations.

ARTHUR LYNN, British Consul.
JAMES FREDERICK,
Hanoverian and Oldenburg Consul,
And, in the absence of J. W. JACKORSH, Acting-Consul for Prussia and Hamburg.
J. C. NUHN, Swiss Consul, Vice-Consul for Prussia.
WM. BORKEIMER, Deputy-Consul for Bremen, Saxony, Belgium, Holland, and Vice-Consul for Austria.
F. JONZALES, Mexican Consul.
T. H. ZETIL, Consul for Nassau.
B. THERON,
French Agent-Consul, and Consul for Spain.
FREDERICK WAGNER,
Consul *pro tem.* for Electoral Hesse.

COMMANDER ALDEN'S REPLY TO THE CONSULS.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SOUTH CAROLINA,
BLOCKADING SQUADRON OFF GALVESTON,
Aug. 6, 1861.

To Arthur Lynn, Esq., British Consul; J. C. Nuhn, Esq., Swiss Consul; T. H. Zetil, Esq., Consul for Nassau, and others:

GENTLEMEN: We have just received, by the hand of Capt. DAVIS, your communication of yesterday's date, in which you "enter your solemn protest against your (my) bombardment of this city on the evening of the 31st inst., without having given any notice, so that the women and children might have been removed," and characterizing my proceedings in that connection as "acts of inhumanity unrecognizable in modern warfare, and meriting the condemnation of Christian and civilized nations."

My first impulse on reading your extraordinary communication, so full of statements at variance with my knowledge of the facts, was to return it to you, and ask you in all conscience to examine the matter before indorsing such sweeping accusations. But as the facts were all patent, and you might inform yourselves of them if you would, I decided to send you the verbal answer I did, and which may be to some of you quite sufficient. But as it is likely there are others who have signed this extraordinary document who know little or nothing about the matter, and as you all represent countries with which we are at peace and amity, it may, perhaps, be my duty to state to you the facts of the case. They are simply as follows:

Early on the morning of the 2d instant our gunboat found herself near the shore, and shortly afterward (as the result proved) within range of some of the batteries. The first warning she got was a shot—not a blank cartridge, but a shot—not fired ahead or astern of her to warn her off—*but straight at her.* She, of course, fired back. Some shots were exchanged, when she came and reported the facts to me. This was in the morning. I waited all day, till nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, hoping some explanation, some disavowal of the act, would be sent off. None came. I then got under way and stood in for the batteries, which, you are aware, are built in the rear of and close to the town, merely to see if they would, while they knew the town must be injured by our return fire, repeat such an act of aggression by commencing upon us. We were no sooner within range of their guns, however, than they opened their fire, when we, after exchanging a few shots with them, retired, preferring that it should appear that we were beaten off rather than continue a contest where (as the result shows) so many unoffending citizens must necessarily suffer. If that act means the "condemnation of Christian and civilized nations," pray tell me, gentlemen, what you would have done, were you in my place? Again, you protest against my firing a shell into the midst of a large crowd of unarmed citizens, among whom were many women and children. Gentlemen, do you think such an act could have been deliberate or premeditated? Besides, I would ask, was it not the duty of the military commandant, who by his act in the morning had invited me to the contest, to see that such were out of the way? Did he not have all day to prepare? It was evident to my mind that they knew we were coming, or why was that demonstration on the steamer *General Rusk?*

In conclusion, let me add, that no one can regret the injury done to unoffending individuals more than I do. Still I find no complaint of my acts of the 3d inst., coming from the military or civil authorities of Galveston; and, with due deference to your consideration and humanity, I must respectfully remark that it is the first time that I have ever heard that the women and children named, citizens of one of our towns, were under the protection of foreign Consuls.

Respectfully, (Signed,) JAMES ALDEN,
Commander U. S. N., Commanding.

THE GULF FLEET.

THE NIAGARA BUSILY AT WORK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA,
OFF S. W. PASS OF MISSISSIPPI, Aug. 19, 1861.

We have been astounded here at the sad disaster at Bull Run. The rebels' account of it was *kindly* furnished by fastening a copy of one of their papers on a dog's neck and sending him across from the Navy-yard at Pensacola to Fort Pickens.

During our stay off Pickens little occurred out of the usual routine until the night before our departure for this place, the 3d inst., when, at the instance of Flag-Officer MERVINE, a boat expedition was got up, comprising two boats from our ship and four from the *Colorado*, under the command of Capt. BAILEY, of the latter, for the purpose of going inside and "seeing what they could see." The dark night was propitious for the undertaking. At the word of command we all started, "Indian fashion," from the ship, and after a long, strong pull of about two hours against a strong current, arrived inside of the island. Then commenced "the long measured stroke," and in a short time we arrived alongside the floating dock, which is anchored off the Navy-yard. At this point we all halted, where a whispered consultation was held, and it was determined to endeavor to cut out a schooner which was lying at the Navy-yard wharf. Then, with muffled oars, we pulled to within a few feet of the yard, when our progress was arrested by the sound of voices, and, lying upon our oars, we were for a time highly amused by the conversation of a sentry, who was trying to convince his Milesian friend that "JEFF. DAVIS knew what he was about." Unfortunately, at this moment he cast his eyes in the direction we were, and by a vivid flash of lightning discovered us. In a moment the alarm was given, rockets were sent up and answered all along their line of fortifications, and "the long roll of the drum" brought them all to quarters. We hurriedly pulled off in the surrounding gloom, expecting every moment for them to open fire, but for some unaccountable reason they did not, but illuminated their batteries all along the coast, making a fine mark for the guns of Pickens and the shipping. We at last pulled back to the ship, sleepy, sad, and tired of the night's adventure, only having accomplished one thing, that was, setting them more on their guard and placing greater obstacles in our way should we at any time wish to make a landing, although I learned afterwards that it was a plan set afoot by Gen. BROWN, of Pickens, in order to tempt them to fire the *first* shot, and that he was well prepared for them, he having kept all hands at their guns until after he saw the failure of the object. From certain indications we came to the conclusion that Fort McRea has been entirely deserted by the rebels. The reason, I suppose, its too exposed position, for they are ever desirous "to be let alone."

The following day, Sunday, 4th inst., we, by orders of the Flag-officer, got under way for this place. The following morning we came to off Mobile Bay, where the *Huntsville* and *Mississippi* are stationed. There we learned that the *Huntsville* had chased a privateer steamer, which was cruising around in shore, and had had the impudence to fire into her, but for the shallowness of the water nothing could be done. After firing *five* shell at her, (*her whole stock*, please make a note for the benefit of ordnance department,) the chase was given up.

We got under way from that place during the afternoon, and were off Ship Island that night, communicating with the *Massachusetts*, there stationed, and learned that the rebels had thrown up a fortification on the Island and mounted 15 guns, their force being about 600 men. From there we proceeded to Pass à l'Outre, where we arrived the following morning, giving a mail to the *Brooklyn* and *St. Louis*, but learned nothing further than that they were anxious for something to do. After bidding them "good cheer," we kept on to our present anchorage, where we arrived late in the afternoon of the 6th inst., finding the *Powhatan*, who reported everything "in *statu quo*," and were all anxious for the "news."

After taking up our position at this point, we commenced making active preparations for a reported attack the rebels contemplate making upon us, they having been engaged for some time, as we understand, in fitting out every available craft in their possession. We paid a visit to the Southwestern lighthouse, but could glean no intelligence from New-Orleans, except that the authorities there had sent down for the lights, glasses, &c., belonging to the Government, but fortunately they had been anticipated by Commander PORTER, of the *Powhatan*, who had seized them himself.

On the 12th inst., a sail hove in sight, which, upon a nearer approach, proved to be H. B. M. steamer *Desperate*, from Vera Cruz bound to Tampa, visiting the blockade; but on our intimation that we desired no lengthened stay, she left. The following morning, at daybreak, the mast-head look-out on board of the *Powhatan* discovered a schooner to the southward, close in shore, apparently at anchor. On sending a boat to her she proved to be the schooner *Abbie Bradford*, with a prize crew on board of her, she having been captured by the privateer *Sumter*, on the 28th of July, off Porto Capella, and sent to this port. She was waiting to try and run the blockade under the cover of night. From information received by our Captain from her crew, he thought it advisable to communicate with the Flag-Officer, so the *Powhatan* was dispatched at once to Fort Pickens, taking the prize crew in irons, and a letter-bag found; and I suppose before this reaches you, you may set it down for a fact that the "stars and bars" no longer float from the gaff of the *Sumter*. The *Abbie Bradford*, after receiving another crew, got under way and shaped her course for Philadelphia, under charge of Mr. STEVENS, sailmaker of the *Powhatan*.

On the 15th the steamer *Rhode Island* arrived, the first of a regular line established for carrying the mails and fresh provisions to the squadron, and after giving us our allowance of letters, fresh meat, potatoes and ice, kept on to the southward to do the *South Carolina*, off Galveston, the same way, and in anticipation of her arrival here to-morrow on her return I write. This is a convenience we have long felt the need of here—a regular mail—as on previous occasions our letters were sometimes as long as two months in reaching us.

The past two days have been pretty cool, and blowing rather fresh. The season is near at hand for hurricanes, and I fear that, if this blockade continues through the Fall and Winter without our taking some of the harbors on the coast as safe anchorage for our fleet, Government will have rather a Flemish account of some of the *sailing* vessels they are sending down here. They are out of date as war vessels, and we should have nothing now but steamers.

Last night some of the inhabitants on the "sacred soil" of Louisiana amused themselves (supposing us to be doubly vigilant, there being a fine, fair breeze for outward bounders) sending up "fire balloons" along the coast, no doubt thinking we would mistake them for ships' lights, and give chase, thus giving any craft that might wish to run out of the Pass a good chance, but we were rather too old birds to be caught with chaff.

MAIN-TOP.

DOINGS OF THE VANDALIA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

UNITED STATES SHIP VANDALIA,
OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

While lying at the entrance of the northern channel of the harbor, a sail was reported by the lookout at the mast-head off our lee bow, about ten miles distant, steering S. E. All sail was immediately made for it, and, after an exciting chase of about eight hours' duration, we succeeded in getting within gunshot of her, when she hoisted the English ensign, but did not heave to until we fired a 32-pounder at her, which brought her around. When within hailing distance, her captain hauled down the colors and defiantly raised the secession flag. We immediately boarded her and took possession, and replaced the rebel ensign under the Star-Spangled Banner. She proved to be the schooner *H. Middleton*, BARCLAY, master, bound to Liverpool. She had run out of Charleston during the night, and is loaded with turpentine and merchandise. Most of the latter, however, being the deck load, had to be thrown overboard during the chase. The Captain had also disposed of his papers in the same manner, and impudently informed us that he only regretted that he had not time to have thrown the whole cargo away before we overhauled him. Most of the papers, however, we found floating on the water; and we obtained from these sufficient evidence to learn that, after disposing of his cargo, he intended fitting out his vessel as a privateer, a letter being found ordering him to destroy, in case of capture, a letter-of-marque. The vessel and cargo are estimated to be worth about $26,000.

Her crew consists of six men, and a man claiming to be a passenger. They were all transferred to our ship, and interrogated separately, and from them we learned a good deal of useful information. They stated that they had been compelled to ship, to avoid starvation. From one of them, quite an intelligent Englishman, I learned that two pirates escaped from Charleston, last week, during a storm, which is very probable, as the weather was thick and foggy. One was a steamer, called the *Gordan*, 400 tons burthen, and formerly ran between Charleston and St. John's River, Florida; she carries two heavy fore and aft pivot guns, and has the reputation of being a fast sailer; the other is a schooner of 100 tons, called the *Dixie*, carrying one gun amidships.

THE SEARCH FOR THE SUMTER.

U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER, KEY WEST,
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

The *Keystone State*, of Philadelphia, has been cruising among the West Indies, in search of the *Sumter*, but without seeing her. At Jamaica, the *Sumter* left the day before the *Keystone's* arrival, and in nearly every port she had left just before their arrival, in one but four hours previous.

The *Keystone* is a fast steamer, having made her nineteen knots, but the uncertainty of what course the *Sumter* takes makes all the difficulty. The *Keystone* carries six 68s, two 32s, and rifle cannon, and if she could once get sight of the privateer, would very soon overhaul her and blow her to pieces. She has taken several prizes since we liberated the six she had left in Cienfuegos. Several of her men had left at Jamaica, Havana, &c., and they say it is very strict on board, and obey orders or death. The *Keystone* came from Havana here in four hours, and is now taking in coal preparatory to another search, which they are in hopes will prove successful. Capt. SCOTT and his First Lieutenant have a particular account to settle with Capt. SEMMES—the First Lieutenant having sailed with him on a man-of-war. The men of the *Keystone* say they ought to have thirty or forty more men, (they have now over one hundred,) as it takes thirty or forty for firemen. The *Niagara* is off the Mississippi, the *Roanoke* has been in Havana, the *Savannah* is cruising, and the *Wabash*, *Jamestown*, *Minnesota*, &c., off Charleston harbor; the *South Carolina* is off Galveston; the *R. Cuyler* the Florida coast; whilst the *Colorado*, flag-ship, and several others lie off Pensacola. There has been a severe gale of wind here, in which nine vessels went on the reef from 30 to 100 miles from here, and several lives lost—the captain, mate, and three men of an English brig, which is a total wreck. Wreckers have gone to their assistance and brought in some of the cargoes. A bark's masts were cut away, lying at anchor, to save her from going to sea, and two or three fishing smacks capsized alongside the wharf.

The Captain of a little schooner from Tampa, came in here under a white flag, but was recognized as a leader in burning three of the *R. R. Cuyler* steamer's prize vessels at Tampa, and a secession flag was found aboard. He made his escape by swimming under the wharf ashore, and though great search has been made, has not been found. The island, all but the village, is covered with thick bushes, and a reef extends to Tampa, with islands intervening, along which small boats have crossed.

THE REVIVAL OF THE UNION SPIRIT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following extract of a letter written by an officer of one of the United States ships engaged in the expedition for the taking of Forts Hatteras and Clark, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* is permitted to publish:

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1861.

We are beginning to receive gratifying intelligence of the effect of our expedition upon the State of North Carolina. Two vessels have arrived with Northern fugitives from the interior, who inform us that the forts at Oregon Inlet, forty miles to the eastward, and at Ocracoke Inlet, twenty miles to the westward, have been abandoned, the guns spiked, and the troops dispersed. The rebels, surprised at this attack, and astounded at their great loss, whilst we lost nothing, have yielded the whole coast from Cape Henry to Cape Lookout. Besides, they are alarmed at the prospect of advances upon their cities that communicate with Albemarle and Pemlico Sounds, Edenton, Washington, Newbern, (their military head-quarters,) etc., and are calling upon all citizens to arm and fortify them. As all are equally threatened from this position, they must attend to their own defences, and cannot assist each other. There will be no more musters of North Carolina troops, to march into Virginia, but those now at Norfolk will be recalled, and probably the regiments at Richmond and Manassas also.

The fugitives tell us that the Union feeling has been suppressed in North Carolina, but not extinguished; that most of the *actively secessive* volunteered for service some time since, and were marched away, without calculating the defenceless condition of their own borders; and that the Home Guards contain very many who will not fight against our flag, and not a few who have been drafted, and although not venturing to refuse service, *are ready to join us if they have the chance.* A Union man told us last night that his brother commands a company in Middletown, thirty miles away, and that he and his men are ready to take the oath of allegiance as soon as any United States officer can administer it. You can imagine the effect of this movement upon the other Southern States also. South Carolina cannot, with her guilty consciousness, feel very comfortable, whilst a formidable squadron is operating within a day's sail of her coast. If the Government please, it can threaten her in such style that every South Carolina regiment will be recalled from Virginia in a week—and the fleet that is signaled from the Charleston battery to-night, may be off Tybee Light to-morrow morning, to threaten Savannah also. This is the true method of conducting the war. Had we ten regiments of the troops that are about Washington, (for fear BEAUREGARD should come to take it,) with a few transports, and our present naval force, we could occupy any and every desirable point from the Chesapeake to Key West. They would never know when a fleet of steamers would attack, and so would be always anxious, and unable to concentrate any forces of dangerous magnitude. Besides, in such moments of alarm, with their families and property in danger, words of reason would be listened to, and sentiments now forbidden would be outspoken.

A LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

The following letter to Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, in response to the one recently addressed to him by the citizens of Philadelphia, after the battle of Manassas, expressing their unabated confidence in the veteran chief, will be read with interest. Mr. INGERSOLL, from whose pen the letter is understood to have proceeded, was requested to forward it after it had been extensively signed, the Mayor of the city leading the list.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL: Twice within a short time, rolls of my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, including many personal friends, have overwhelmed me with testimonials of their distinguished approbation and esteem. The second of these addresses has reached me through your honored hands. Such, I feel, are the rewards which cheer and render happy the close of an old soldier's life, now by Divine goodness much extended beyond the usual age of man.

Happy to recognize in my correspondent an early and most highly esteemed friend,

I remain faithfully his,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Sept. 4, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS.—Special Orders No. 354 are hereby modified by extending the time for the departure of the "Washington Grays," Col. HENRY MOORE, to the 9th day of September next.

By the order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

ROUTE.—From camp to Grand-street Ferry, up Grand to Bowery, through Bowery to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to Pier No. 1, North River. Tents to be struck at daylight.

The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, Henry Moore; Lieutenant-Colonel, James S. Fraser; Major, Daniel Lloyd; Adjutant, Edwin B. Cox; Quartermaster, George C. Bingham; Paymaster, Fred. A. Sawyer; Chaplain, Rev. Joshua Butts; Commissary, George B. Van Brunt; Surgeon, W. V. White; Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. H. Farmer; Sergeant-Major, Edward L. Granville; Quartermaster-Sergeant, James Anderson; Commissary-Sergeant, Edward H. Browne; Right General Guide, Abijah S. Pell; Left General Guide, Henry V. Rockafellow; Drum Major, —— ——; Color-Sergeants, David Simpson, Selah J. Stephens; Hospital Steward, Edward Pendleton; Colonel's Secretary, Wm. B. Stewart; Company A—Captain, Albert B. Nicholson; First Lieutenant, Edward Eddy; Second Lieutenant, Ed. Lanter. Company B—Captain, Samuel G. Johnson; First Lieutenant, James McEnnally; Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. Draper. Company C—Captain, J. Noble Warren; First Lieutenant, John Ross; Second Lieutenant, George C. Nenman. Company D—Captain, James L. Smith; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, C. A. Macdonald. Company E—Captain, George Tucker; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, Benj. T. Marten. Company F—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, Alexis J. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Charles M. Gallaer. Company G—Captain, Chas. A. Moore; First Lieutenant, Gilbert M. Huested; Second Lieutenant, Charles M. Brockway. Company H—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, W. H. O'Malley; Second Lieutenant, Andrew O'Toole. Company I—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, John M. Swift; Second Lieutenant, Raphael C. Stearns. Company K—Captain, Jos. H. Reynolds; First Lieutenant, John Matt; Second Lieutenant, George G. Brotherton.

BUNTING'S BATTERY, K. N. Y. NINTH.

This command has been permanently detached from the Ninth Regiment, and raised to a full six-gun battery. This involves the recruiting of some 40 men to make up the full complement (152.) Lieut. M. C CLARKE and GEO. BROWNE, Jr., are now in the City for the purpose of recruiting. The head-quarters are at the corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place. Applications can be made daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Recruits will be forwarded this week to join the battery on the Potomac.

NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The tenth line company of this regiment is now ready for marching orders. This company has been organized and recruited to the maximum standard within the last week. This activity shows the readiness with which recruits are obtained by competent officers. The following order has been promulgated by the Commandant:

NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., HEAD-QUARTERS
Co. L, corner University-place and 13th-st.

The recruits for the Ninth Regiment, and the members of this company, are hereby ordered to appear at the above head-quarters, on Monday morning, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock, to receive the balance of the uniforms and marching orders.

E. R. MILLER, Captain Company L.
SAMUEL S. J. BRIGGS, First Sergeant.

FIRST SCOTT LIFE GUARD—FOURTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was one of the first regiments to respond to the call of the President, and is composed of the members of the Scott Life Guard, an Association formed after the war in Mexico, by the returned volunteers and regulars who served there. They called the Association after the old General, and now wear on their breasts the bust of Gen. SCOTT. All the officers and many of the men belong to the Association. They left this City with the full complement of 800 men, but Gen. DIX has ordered them to recruit to the United States standard of 1,040 immediately. This regiment has seen active service at Newport's News, and is now stationed at Havre de Grace, Md.

RELIGIOUS READING FOR THE ARMY.

There are supposed to be more than 30,000 German soldiers in the National Army; 12,000 have been mustered in New-York. They rely upon the American Tract Society, New-York, for religious reading, this being the only benevolent Society which has any considerable number of publications in the German language. The Society has a list of 86 volumes and 220 tracts in German, many of which are adapted to soldiers. They have just issued *Havelock, Story of Lucknow, Soldier and his Bible, Death of a Christian Soldier*, and will soon issue a soldier's hymn-book in German. Means are needed to furnish them these publications.

Numerous appeals come to the Committee of the American Tract Society, New-York, every week from chaplains, officers, soldiers, nurses in the hospitals, and others, showing the great need of a better supply of religious reading for the soldiers in the camps, and on board of ships-of-war, and in hospitals. The Chaplain of the *Minnesota*, just arrived with 700 prisoners of war, asks for a supply for her crew of 600 men. A citizen asks for a grant for the prisoners of war transferred to the islands in the harbor, to which the Committee respond with 5,000 pages, addressing *Cromwell's Soldier's Bible* to Commodore BARRON, Major ANDREWS, etc.

The Chaplain of the Pacific Squadron asks for a supply for eight hundred men. A chaplain of a regiment of one thousand German soldiers at Washington, who do not understand English, asks for a supply. A chaplain of a thousand men at New-London, asks for a supply. A chaplain of a Wisconsin regiment on the Potomac, who has had only a few copies of a half dozen tracts for two months for a thousand men, makes his appeal. These, which have come within three days, and many others, can only be met by the aid of the benevolent.

The little manual called *The Cromwell's Soldier's Bible*, now published by the American Tract Society, New-York, was first issued for the use of the English Army in 1643; it comes to light just in time. A clergyman in New-York, on seeing it, ordered one thousand copies to be sent, at his expense, to a chaplain on the Potomac, with directions to give a copy to each soldier in his regiment.

A lady in New-Haven sent $10 for 500 copies, to give to the soldiers now in that city. A gentleman in Hartford, seeing it advertised in the *Religious Herald*, sent $50 to circulate it where most needed. A gentleman from Providence orders 500 sent to a chaplain on the Potomac, and 1,000 sent to Providence, R. I.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE—A MELANCHOLY CASE.—A young man named WILLIAM UNDERWOOD, about 28 years of age, native of Boston, but for the last five years a merchant in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., committed suicide yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, at the private boarding-house of Mrs. AYRES, No. 57 Spring-street, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. For the last five years Mr. UNDERWOOD has been doing a successful business in Milwaukee, but since the war began his business, in common with others, had become embarrassed, and about three weeks ago he left the West and came to the City of New-York, in company with a young wife, to whom he had been but a short time united, for the purpose of trying to raise his sinking fortunes, and upon his arrival here, took rooms in Spring-street. Yesterday morning he went to a gun-shop in Broadway and purchased a pistol, also some powder, and several balls, returned to his rooms, and very deliberately loaded the weapon, after having carefully examined it,—his wife all the time observing his movements without the slightest suspicion of his ultimate design. Mrs. UNDERWOOD having occasion shortly after to leave the room, the unfortunate man took the opportunity to fire the pistol. Its contents lodged in his brain, producing immediate death. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified and held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when the above facts were elicited. No cause for the commission of the fatal deed is assigned, beyond that of pecuniary embarrassment. His young and amiable wife is thus left heart-broken and disconsolate in a land of staangers.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—In reply to a brief note and a circular containing a list of the books of the Soldier's Camp and Pocket Libraries, and a list of Tracts for Soldiers and "Cromwell's" Bible, showing that since the opening of the war the Americaa Tract Society, New-York, has supplied the Army and Navy with over $3,000 worth of their valuable publications, the President of the United States responds as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Sept. 6, 1861.

Rev. O. Eastman, Secretary American Tract Society, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in acknowledging for the President your kind and patriotic note of the 3d instant. Allow me to express for the President his warm approbation of the work in which your Society is engaged. Religion and good Government are sworn allies. Respectfully,

JNO. G. NICOLAY, Private Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF THE FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The Franklin Literary Association, attached to Ward School No. 29, of the First Ward, gave their first annual entertainment on Friday evening, Sept. 6, at the School-house in Greenwich-street, near Rector. The programme, which consisted of recitations, essays, songs, and an ably contested debate, gave entire satisfastion to the large audience in attendance. Several of the School-officers were present, and were highly gratified to think that the First Ward possessed a Literary Association. Mr. J. H. WILLIAMS, one of the Officers present, made a few remarks very complimentary to the Association. Mr. L. W. ANNAN, the Principal of the School, was also present, and evidently felt a just pride in his old pupils, considering it was their first attempt at a public exhibition.

ARREST OF THIRTEEN MUTINEERS.—The ship *Resolute*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday morning, and immediately after her arrival the officers of the ship gave notice to the authorities that during the voyage, and when about half way across the Atlantic, thirteen of the crew mutinied, and attempted to take possession, but that by the prompt action of the officers and two or three passengers, the mutiny was suppressed and the ringleaders put in irons. The alleged offenders were taken into custody by United States Deputy Marshals HUNT, McKAY and DWYER, and committed to the Tombs to await examination to-morrow.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of CATHARINE CONDES, a native of Germany, aged twenty-eight years, who died on Friday night. The deceased had been employed as a domestic by Mrs. CATHARINE A. THOMPSON, of Eighty-third-street, near Third-avenue, and at the time of the accident was filling a lighted lamp with the dangerous fluid. It took fire and exploded, burning her so severely that it was decided best to convey her to the Hospital, where she lingered in great agony, from the 19th of August till the 6th of September.

THE CASE OF MR. MACHADO.—The Government witnesses, in the case of Mr. J. A. MACHADO, arrested week before last, on a charge of fitting out slavers from this port, and subsequently discharged, having arrived from Boston, the accused volunteers to appear at the examination, which will take place to-morrow, before Commissioner HENRY.

THE LATSON CASE.—The prisoners arrested on the complaint of Col. LATSON, at the instance of Judge BIRDSALL, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, were on trial, yesterday afternoon, before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, and the examination of witnesses was not concluded up to a late hour.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown boy, aged about 10 years, was found floating in the Whitehall Dock, late on Friday night. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict of supposed drowning.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Sept. 6, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 30	182	141	323
Admitted to Sept. 6	30	34	64
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	16	47
Died	6	3	9
Remaining at date	175	156	331

Males, 303; Females, 28.

Mutiny at Sea.

We have received the following communication from Capt. FREEMAN, of ship *Resolute*, arrived Saturday morning from Liverpool:

We sailed from Liverpool on the 10th August, and had not been many days at sea ere I saw that there were several of the crew who, by their insulting, provoking conduct in word and manner, were determined to have a disturbance with my officers, although they had not received the slightest provocation whatever. On the 27th of August, having then beautiful weather, I had given orders to have the rigging tarred down. A portion of the crew endeavored to create a disturbance about that,—one man asking the second officer in a sneering manner to give him a rocking chair to sit in to tar the maintopmast-stay down. This morning (Sept. 6) I gave orders to have the ship scrubbed around outside. The sea was as smooth as in the Bay of New-York, and the day very fine. The whole of our watch except one man, "who had been the whole voyage in the ship," and four of the other watch positively refused to obey the order. I warned them of the consequences of such mutinous behavior, but they persisted in their scandalous conduct. * * * * * If I have acted wrongly or done anything contrary to the laws of our flag, I deserve to suffer defeat in the matter, if not, I hope the laws of my country will sustain me in the performance of my duty which I conceive in this instance, both on my own account and that of my brother ship-master, is to have these men arrested and punished as an example that such mutinous behavior will not be permitted.

(Signed) THOS. F. FREEMAN,
Master Ship *Resolute*.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*Ely Hoppock* vs. *C. D. Archibald.*—Reference ordered to A. D. Ditmars, Esq., to take the additional testimony as to the facts stated in the plaintiff's and defendant's affidavits, and report the same, with his opinion thereon, founded on the said affidavits and said additional testimony.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. *William G. Lane.*—The motion for a Commission must be denied, and the order to vacate attachment granted, with costs.

Francis Thompson vs. *Philip E. Meanton.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Alexander Augeman* vs. *Charles H. Bertram.*—In this case I have rejected affidavits of Wilmer Joana Augeman. I cannot credit her whether she has sworn falsely, or is utterly dull and ignorant. On the other affidavits the case is clearly with the defendants. An order must be made discharging from arrest, on the defendant stipulating not to sue for false imprisonment or malicious prosecution, with $7 costs.

WHITE, J.—*Robert B. Milliken* vs. *Theodore Dehon.*—I still think the Court can take action in the case, under the facts sworn to in the affidavits of Clark and Easton.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 7, 1861.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	89¾
4,000	do	89¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	80
25,000	do	79¾
10,000	Trea. 6 ₱c. 2 year	98¾
45,000	do	98⅝
1,000	Trea. 12 ₱c. notes	101
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	44¾
4,000	do	44⅜
2,000	Georgia St. 8s	67
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	44⅛
5,000	do	44⅜
2,000	do	44⅜
20,000	do b30	44⅛
10,000	do	44⅛
5,000	do s30	44
5,000	Mo. 6s, Is. to H. & St. Joseph R.	48
12,000	La. State 6s	56½
3,000	N. C. State 6s	63⅛
2,000	Michigan 6s	81¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	77½
1,000	B. City W. L.	98¼
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B	70
1,000	Hud. R. R. Con. B.	72
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	76
3,500	Ill. Central R. B.	93
5	American Ex. Bk.	78
25	Bk. of the Republic	78
10	Metropolitan Bank	82½
10	Corn Exchange Bk.	77
72	Bull's Head Bank	100
15	Chic. & RockIsl. R.	44
100	do b60	44
350	do	43¾
100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R. s30	62
75	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	79
100	do	79¼
25	do	79¼
25	do	79⅜
50	do	79¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b15	74
90	do	74
50	do	73⅞
50	Erie R. b10	25¾
250	do s30	25⅜
25	do	25⅜
100	Hudson River R.	32⅜
50	Harlem R.	10⅜
10	Second-av. R.	83
100	Reading R.	38⅛
25	Mich. Central R.	43
25	do s30	43
100	do	43¼
100	do	43⅜
50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	14½
100	Mich. So. N. I. G. Sk.	31½
50	do	31
50	Panama Railroad	109
50	Ill. Cen. R. S. s30	67¼
250	Gal. & Chic. R.	69¾
50	do s5	69½
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	30⅜
100	do	30⅛
300	do	30¼
100	do b10	30⅜
100	do b10	30¾
100	do	30⅛
100	do b7	30⅜
10	N. J. Central R.	111
50	do	112
100	Mil. & P. DuChienR.	16
150	do	17

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Reg.	82
7,500	Treas. 6 ₱c. 2 Year	98¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '79	85
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	44⅛
5,000	Missouri State 6s	43⅝
5,000	do s30	43⅝
5,000	do	43⅝
5,000	do s15	43⅝
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st Mt.	39
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d Mt.	16
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92
10	Corn Ex. Bank	77
10	Park Bank	90
20	Penn. Coal Co	76
20	Pacific M. S. Co	79
50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R. s30	62
50	Mil. & Prai. DuChe. R	17
50	N. Y. Central R. b15	73¾
50	do	73⅞
150	Erie Railway	25⅜
7	do	25⅜
50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	31
25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	67¼
550	Clev. & Tol. R.	30⅛
200	do	30⅜
25	Chi. & R. I. R.	43⅜

SATURDAY, Sept. 7—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continues active, and another fair business was done to-day, closing steady in prices, as compared with the printed sales of the afternoon, but lower by ⅛@½ ₱ cent. than the best sales of Friday. The Government Securities were higher on the 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, and a fraction cheaper on the 5 ₱ cents. of 1874. The Western Road Shares continue to attract much attention, and a free business is doing in Galena and Chicago and Cleveland and Toledo, while both the Michigan roads are advanced in price, and thus far without bringing forward sellers. The City Bank Shares are again higher, and the orders to buy are difficult of execution, except at considerably higher figures than the previous sales. Late in the afternoon the following were the closing prices of the active speculative Stocks:

Central	73⅝	Missouris	43⅛
Erie	25⅝	Tennessees	44¼
Toledo	30⅜	Treasury Notes	98¾
Galena	69⅛	United States, 1881	90
Rock Island	44	Pacific	79

The following are the bids for the City Bank Shares, showing an additional advance on yesterday's quotations of 3 ₱ cent. on New-York, Republic and Park Banks:

New-York	83	Bank of the Republic	78
Merchants'	83½	Bank of North America	76
America	95	Hanover	65
City	104	Metropolitan	82½
Phœnix	85	Market	80
Tradesmen's	90	Shoe & Leather	78
Fulton	110	Corn Exchange	77
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Continental	65
National	82	St. Nicholas	60
Merchants' Exchange	79	Marine	65
State of New-York	76	Commonwealth	65
Commerce	78	New-York County	80
Broadway	110	Importers' & Traders'	78
American Exchange	78	Park	90
Pacific	95		

The following are the last bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	M. Cent. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	97
N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	88	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	80
N. Y. C. 6's subscription	88	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. s. bs.	53
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100¾	N. Indiana firsts	80¾
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	76
N. Y. C. 7s, convert. '76	100	Illinois Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	93
Erie firsts, '68	102½	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bonds	10½
Erie seconds, '59	98½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81½
Erie seconds extended	98½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d series	40
Erie fourths, '80	70	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15½
Hudson firsts '69	102½	Han. & St. J. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	95	N. J. Central seconds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	79½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Hudson convertibles '67	72	L. Erie & Wabash firsts	63
Harlem firsts, '69-73	93	L. Erie & W. seconds	28
Clev., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	92		

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:

Total receipts	$3,357,934 09
Total payments	1,743,926 46
Total balance	14,094,909 76

Included in the receipts were $2,140,000 for Treasury Notes, and $9,000 for Customs.

The net receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of August are as follows:

1860	$104,941 18
1861	92,033 46
Decrease	$12,907 72

Money Matters in Boston.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Sept. 7.

Money is unchanged. Thus far the taking of the loan has had no visible effect upon the market. Money is abundant at 5@6 per cent. on prime securities. The increasing volume of business has added somewhat to the supply of good paper. New-York owes Boston largely, although considerable specie has recently come hitherward, the banks holding seven and a quarter millions, after somewhat heavy payments into the National Treasury. Sterling bills are quiet at 107@107⅛—the latter being the quotation for the best bankers' bills. The export and import trade continues favorable to this country, in its present peculiar condition. It is buying little and selling much, and thereby is financially independent of the rest of the world.

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Chicago Commercial Express, Sept. 5.

The markets continue variable on leading articles of country produce, and comparing their present condition with that at the date of our last weekly review, we remark that Flour has been subject to less fluctuation than Wheat, being on the whole pretty well maintained, and closing firm, with a slight improvement on some brands. In Wheat, while a slight decline has taken place in red and white Winter, Spring has advanced 3c. on No. 1, and 2c. on No. 2, the ruling difference between those grades having increased from 3c., as it was formerly, to fully 4c., and on some days, prices have been very fluctuating for this season, though the variations of 1c.@2c. used to scarcely excite surprise in previous years. Corn has been dull all the time, the demand not being equal to the supply, and parcels afloat lower in proportion than parcels in store, while at the close the feeling is heavy at the inside figures of a week ago. Oats have been dull until to-day, when they rallied and sold freely at 14c. in store and 16c. on board. Rye has been quiet and unusually steady. Timothy Seed reached very low figures at $1 20@$1 30, but has partially recovered, closing firm and somewhat buoyant at $1 30@$1 40. Potatoes fluctuating, closing with higher prices. Fruits plenty but active. Highwines moderately active at the previous decline. Live Stock markets higher and firm, with rather a light supply. Hides firm but steady. Tallow very firm. Nothing doing in Provisions beyond the home trade.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain, from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January, for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,329
2d	176,540	79,201	231,852	469,107
3d	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5th	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6th	160,654	133,298	288,130	372,500
7th	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,791
8th	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9th	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10th	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11th	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12th	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041
13th	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14th	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470
15th	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,159
16th	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17th	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18th	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19th	493,612	228,393	677,333	984,538
20th	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,088,210
21st	397,988	479,887	827,348	1,085,405
22d	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23d	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450
24th	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25th	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,031,888
26th	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945
27th	963,877	190,072	685,887	1,078,763
28th	742,874	304,170	996,982	1,638,607
29th	538,938	231,644	646,476	1,590,092
30th	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
31st	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,278,209
32d	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
33d	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,415
34th	1,244,955	853,900	1,345,137	2,235,219
35th	975,807	876,421	1,365,597	2,221,572

The Northwestern Wheat Crop.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 5.

During harvest-time the reports from nearly all sections of the great Northwest with regard to the crop of Spring wheat were more encouraging than we had reason to expect, taking into account the backward and unsettled weather during April and May. During the months of June and July it was said we would have scarcely half a crop; but as harvest drew near the prospects improved, and with the old wheat left over, it was generally estimated that there would be nearly, if not quite, an average. Within the past 10 or 12 days, however, it has been found that the crop does not thresh out anything like the amount expected. In the northern part of the State especially is the yield deficient. Along the line of the Galena and Chicago Railroad and its branches it will not yield on an average quite ten bushels to the acre; while last year the yield was fully thirty bushels. On the line of the Rock Island and Burlington Roads the reports are not quite so gloomy; but the highest yield we have reported to us is twelve bushels to the acre on an average, while in some places it is as low as ten bushels. From Minnesota and Northern Iowa the same gloomy reports come to hand. The Club wheat in the former State is almost a failure; but the "Fife wheat" is a fair crop. In Southern Wisconsin the reports are in substance similar to those from the northern part of this State. In some places the quality is much poorer than last year.

These reports of a falling off in the yield of Wheat are substantial to some extent by a comparison of the receipts of Wheat in this City during the past month, this year and last. We give them below, week by week:

	1861. Bush.	1860. Bush.
Week ending Aug. 10	797,551	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 17	551,020	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 24	762,142	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 31	637,613	[illegible]
Total	2,748,326	[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that there is a falling off in the receipts of Wheat during the past month, as compared with 1860, of nearly half a million bushels. But even these figures do not give an accurate view of the matter; for in the month of August, 1860, there was no old Wheat in the country, and the receipts were entirely of the new crop. This year, however, fully one-half of the receipts in August were of the old crop. But, even with this surplus of the old and the new crop together, there is a serious deficiency—while in the natural order of things, there ought to be an increase.

With regard to Winter Wheat, the reports are highly favorable. In the central counties of this State, the yield is on an average fully twenty bushels to the acre; but the breadth sown was less than usual. In the southern counties the crop is also good, with the exception of some places, where the army worm has lessened the crop.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 7.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—red, $1 12@$1 15; white, $1 20. CORN steady, at 55c.@56c. WHISKY, 18c.@19c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Pennsylvania State Fives, 73½; Reading Railroad, 18¼; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛. Exchange on New-York at par.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 7—*In steamship Teutonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mrs. Henshaw and child, New-York; R. Burbett & Bros., Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. Hast and infant, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. Kinsmann, E. L. Deetjen, Albert F. Heinrichs, Miss Magnard, Mrs. Campling, New-York; Th. Tavalier, Caracas; Andrew Woglar, Mississippi; Anton Delabare, Quincy; Leopold Rose, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. L. Fisher, Louisville; Gustav Schauer, Kingston; Wm. M. Schenck, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. G. Butler, Cincinnati; T. H. Boisseller, Cuba; Ed. Lamarch, Louis Weafelaer, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Ad. Hunnerwadel, New-York; Mrs. Emma Barlachinger and two children, Quincy; Dr. V. Wackerbarth and two children, St. Louis; Mrs. Dr. Klee, New-York; Ad. Herzmann, New-York; Raphael May, New-York; Emil Ludecke, St. Louis; Mr. Th. Gelpecke and family, Dubuque; Mr. S. Boyes and family, Iowa; Paul Drouin, Philadelphia; John W. Schmidt, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ohlfsen Bagge, New-York; T. Werthas, Cuba; A. Rau, Grand Rapids, and others in steerage; total, 164.

SEPT. 7—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Annie Constable, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Fragneau, Rev. M. Marvins, A. Hempach, F. Browne, R. H. Murton, C. S. Dodd, John Young and family, Robert T. Parks, Edmond Cluett, Rev. M. Power, Mad. A. Jacolett and 2 children, Hy Field, wife and child, Victor Budon and lady, Rev. Thos. Keiting, Pat. Kieting, F. Crosby, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 34 | Sun sets.... 6 23 | Moon sets.... 8 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 18 | Gov. Island. 11 07 | Hell Gate.... 12 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

Cleared.

Steamers Mars, Fenton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

Ship Euphrates, Bocher, Havre, H. Burgy & Co.

Barks Mansanito, Hughes, Londonderry; Bogota, Kelly, Fort Jefferson, B. Benner; Hannah, Lord, St. John, N. F., Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Lucretia, Bowen, Cadiz, C. H. Pierson & Co.

Brigs S. C. Watts, Jenkins, Pernambuco, W. R. Curtis; Lyra, Gray, Bangor.

Schooners J. M. Taylor, Perrine, Providence; Gertrude, Finch, Philadelphia, master; Rio Grande, [illegible], Boston; Peru, Thorndike, Boston, master; Irene, Williams, ——, master; Francis, Connell, Demerara, H. Underwood; D. Webster, Perry, Philadelphia; [illegible], Palmer, New-Haven, master; Montezuma, Howes, Provincetown, master; Clifton, Belyea, St. John's, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Honesty, Fenton, Rip Raps, master; N. Lank, Fleming, Providence, master; G. W. [illegible], Annapolis; J. R. Franklin, Townsend, Snow Hill, [illegible] master.

Sloops Mary, Carl, Bridgeton, master; Velocity, Clark, Islip, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meeken, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool Aug. 10, with mdse. and 106 passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 22, spoke a Br. ship, bound W., showing Nos. 6,427, 3d disting. pendant; 24th, lat. 45 55, lon. 39 25, signalized an Am. ship, bound E., showing Nos. 7,016, 2d distg. pendant; (neither of the above numbers were in Capt. F.'s signal book;) 25th, lat. 45 10, lon. 43 55, signalized a ship bound E., showing Nos. 1,078 1st distg. pendant, (Bosphorn;) 31st, lat. 41 03, lon. 62 15, boarded ship Bavaria, hence for Havre, who kindly supplied us with New-York papers; 1st inst., lat. 40 5, lon. 63 12, was in co. with ship Matilda, of Searsport, (as near as could be read.) On the 16th of August, Thomas Jackson, seaman, fell from the mainyard while reefing the mainsail and received such injuries as to cause his death on the 18th.

Ship Kitty Floyd, (of Portland,) Dearborn, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Wm. Wilson, Plummer, Malaga 35 ds., passed Gibraltar Aug. 3, with wine, cork, &c., to Giro & Francia.

Bark Jeannie, (of Boston,) Fletcher, Providence 36 hours, in ballast, to master. Will load for Bordeaux.

Brig Fannie Butler, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Cette July 6, and Gibraltar July 24, with salt and wine to L. Girard. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. July 24, in the Straits, spoke ship Mary E. Balch, from Boston for Cadiz.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbados 17 ds., in ballast, to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig J. P. Lundwahl, (Dan.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Fachiri & Co.

Brig Guanche, (Spanish,) Seris, Havana 18 ds., in ballast to M. De Forest. Anchored in Lower Quarantine.

Brig Celt, (Br.,) Bryand, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., coal to Ellis & Popham.

Schr. Lightning, Daniels, Wilmington, Del., with flour for Fernambuco; put into this port for repairs, having, Aug. 22, lat. 35 34, lon. 65 15, experienced a heavy gale from N. to N. E., and while lying to under a two-reefed mainsail and jib, parted the jib-stay, carrying away foremast, with everything attached and springing mainmast; no damage to hull or cargo.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Fairfax, Mott, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Benjamin, Crainer, Lubec 6 ds., with lath and fish to J. Boynton & Sons.

Schr. Gov. Arnold, Mitchell, Harrington 7 ds., with spars to I. M. Snow.

Schr. Otronto, Hammond, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Eben Herbert, Appleby, Eastport 6 ds., with lath and fish to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. John Totten, Corwin, Dover, N. H., for New-Brunswick, N. J.

Schr. Almira, Pressey, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Catherine Wilcox, McFadden, Lubec 6 ds., with fish to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Maggie Van Dusen, Ireland, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Pizaro, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Snow Drift, Snow, Harwich 3 ds., ballast.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 2 ds., nails.

Schr. Hurd, Robbins, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Empire, Carr, Warren, R. I., in ballast.

Schr. St. Lucar, Hall, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Boundary, Blunt, Machias 6 ds., lumber.

Schr. Henry Hickman, Head, Berlin 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Trade Wind, Jones, Alexandria 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. Peru, Thorndike, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Rival, Hubby, Stamford, Conn., with mdse.

Sloop Planter, Bennett, Sag Harbor, with oil.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., very light.

Sailed.

Sept. 6—Ships Prima Donna and Neptune's Favorite, for San Francisco; Galena, Havre. Bark Ferdinand & Louis, Amsterdam. Brigs Andover, Kingston; Truxillo, Port-au-Prince. Schr. Planet, (Br.,) Halifax.

Sept. 7—Steamships Teutonia, off for Hamburg, and passed the Battery at 12:20 P. M.; Glasgow, (Br.,) Liverpool, and passed the Battery at 12:30 P. M.

Spoken, &c.

Bavaria—ship, hence for Havre, Aug. 29, lat. 41, lon. 63.

Mary McRea—brig, of Wilmington, N. C., strg. W., was seen, Aug. 31, lat. 38, lon. 65.

Nimrod—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Quebec, Aug. 12, lat. 55 24, lon. 9 47.

Rockaway—bark, from Newry for New-York, Aug. 15, lat. 56 25, lon. 20 25.

Stirlingshire—Br. bark, for Quebec, Aug. 22, lat. 47 [illegible], lon. 33 35.

Sea Bride—bark, of Boston, from Richibucto, Aug. 13, lat. 54 38, lon. 11.

Transit—bark, bound E., Aug. 22, lat. 47 21, lon. 33.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Aug. 21, barks Reindeer and Gazelle, dischg. The bark Evening Star and schr. Julia Anna sailed same day for St. Thomas.